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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp. 0-9 (33-48). Sunday, cloudy, possible rain. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 2-8 (36-46). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy with thunderstorms. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 4-9 (39-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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Blunt's Whereabouts Unknown

U.K. Storm Rages Over Spy Scandal

By William Borders

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT) — A major political storm developed today over the affair of Anthony Blunt, the former Soviet spy and curator of Queen Elizabeth's art collection, who fled London and disappeared just before his secret past was made public yesterday.

The controversy reached into the top echelons of society, including Buckingham Palace, providing new insights into the workings of the government — and, in the view of some of critics, into how the establishment takes care of its own.

Deploring what the Guardian in a Page 1 headline called a "15-year establishment cover-up," members of Parliament demanded a full debate into the case of Mr. Blunt, whose whereabouts remained a mystery.

[Mr. Blunt is linked to the spy scandal that originally involved two leading British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951 after working in the British Embassy in Washington. A third man in the espionage case was Harold (Kim) Philby, another member of the British security service, who prevented the arrest of Burgess and Maclean by tipping them off to an investigation that promised to expose them. Philby defected to the Soviet Union in 1963.]

"The situation is quite scandalous," said James Wellbeloved, a Labor Party member, in a tone of outrage that characterized dozens of reactions today. "Parliament and the public must now be informed of the full facts."

The central questions surrounding the 72-year-old Mr. Blunt, whose life of espionage was finally *made public in a long statement* by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday, were:

- Why, after he confessed in 1964 to having spied for the Russians for more than a decade, was he kept on as "surveyor of the queen's pictures," a highly prestigious post?
- Why was his confession kept secret for all these years?
- How is it possible that the political leaders of the government at the time were not informed about the case?
- Why did the Cabinet Office warn Mr. Blunt of the impending *storm this week in time for him to* get out of town?
- How much did the queen know, and when?

The involvement of the royal family, even though peripheral, was troubling to many. Said The Times in an editorial: "It ought to be a cardinal principle to protect the queen."

Mr. Blunt, a renowned authority on 17th century painting, had administrative control over the queen's vast collection from 1945 until his retirement in 1972; he stayed on as an adviser until this week.

Yesterday, as his past became public, the palace took the unusual step of removing his knighthood, conferred in 1956. But that was possibly a reaction not to his having been a spy but to the public disclosure of it, since the queen's private secretary had been informed of the confession shortly after it was made — 15 years ago.

The palace today declined to say whether or not the private secretary had then informed the queen.

Critics of the government were seething about the advance notice given Mr. Blunt, enabling him to get out of town before Mrs. Thatcher's statement in Parliament.

Michael Rubenstein, Mr. Blunt's lawyer, said that an official of the Cabinet Office, whom he declined to identify, had telephoned him Wednesday with a warning of what was about to happen.

"I was able to contact him on Wednesday and pass the information on as I was asked," said Mr. Rubenstein, who insisted that he had *no idea where his client had* gone.

Some Britons protested, as Bruce George, a member of Parliament put it, that "the idea that the Cabinet Office should tip off a confessed traitor to enable him to make his getaway before the story broke is scandalous."

But officials pointed out that, having been granted immunity from prosecution at the time of his confession, Mr. Blunt is not a fugitive from justice. A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said that it was a "common courtesy" to inform people who were about to be mentioned in statements in the House of Commons.

Mrs. Thatcher's long, detailed statement was made in response to a flood of rumors and speculation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AP

Guy Burgess



AP

Donald Maclean

inside

SPECIAL REPORT:

'Fed-up' French workers lead unions in strike. Page 4.

INSIGHTS:

Italy's economy continues to thrive on disaster. Page 8.

More Extensive Than Carter Cutoff

Iran Cuts All Oil Sales to U.S. Firms, Preventing Shipment to Other Nations

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 — Iran has notified several U.S. oil companies that it will no longer sell them oil, whether or not the *shipments* are destined for the United States.

Meanwhile, the Iranian oil minister — contradicting an assertion by the acting foreign minister — said today that Iran will continue to receive payments for its oil exports in U.S. dollars despite its present crisis with the United States.

U.S. oil companies have been getting about 1 million barrels of Iran's production of 4 million barrels as day. About 700,000 barrels of the Iranian oil bought by U.S. firms has been coming to the United States, supplying about 4 percent of U.S. crude oil consumption, with the rest going to Japan and a few other nations.

President Carter, responding to the holding of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, told oil companies on Monday to stop buying Iranian oil for shipment to the United States, but the order did not apply to oil sold by U.S. firms to other countries.

No Longer Welcome

A National Iranian Oil Co. source said in Tehran that all U.S. companies had been informed that their tankers were no longer welcome at Iran's main oil export terminal, regardless of the destination of their oil. "Agreements reached hitherto are canceled with immediate effect," he said.

Industry officials had said that they would make up for the lost oil by shipping their Iranian oil elsewhere in exchange for oil from other sources. That plan was approved by administration officials.

But Iran's action ended that hope. Oil companies said yesterday that they had received notification from Iran that, "*in view of recent* events," sales of Iranian oil to U.S. companies — no matter where it was to be shipped — were being halted immediately. The companies appeared to be taking a wait-and-see attitude, however, about finding sources to replace the lost Iranian fuel.

Traders said that, if the U.S. companies tried to replace the Iranian oil with purchases in the spot market, prices could rise far beyond $40 a barrel. On the other hand, if all the oil previously contracted to U.S. firms was dumped on the spot market by Iran, prices could fall, the traders said.

It will be about 40 days before the last tankers loaded with Iranian oil reach the United States, so the *impact of this week's cutoff on U.S.* supplies will not be felt immediately.

In another development, Iran's oil minister, Ali Akbar Moinfar, said today that he had not ordered a ban on dollar payments for oil purchased from Iran.

The acting foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, had told a French correspondent in Tehran last night that from last Tuesday bills were being issued on the basis of a "basket" of French and Swiss francs and West German marks, and yen for Japanese payments.

But Mr. Moinfar said today: "So *far, we have not issued any orders* to the effect that we shall not accept the U.S. dollar.'"

Asked whether his answer indicated that Iran was considering such a move, Mr. Moinfar said: "I shall not confirm nor deny this at the moment. All I can say is that I did not order it up until now."

Mr. Bani-Sadr had been quoted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press

President Carter bows his head during a special service Thursday in Washington Cathedral for the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. From left, the president, Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Diplomats, friends and about 20 relatives of the hostages heard Abdel-Rahman Osman, the deputy director of Washington's Islamic Center mosque, deliver a prayer that enjoined "our brethren" to "respect the teachings of Islam and release the hostages."

Harsher Measures Threatened at Embassy

Hostages Would Suffer If Shah Is Shifted to a Third Country

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 16 — Moslem students holding the U.S. embassy here threatened today to use harsher measures against their hostages if the United States allows the shah to be moved to any country except Iran.

The students' threat, broadcast over loudspeakers at the occupied embassy, was hailed with cries of "*Down with America*" and "*Death* to Carter" by more than 100,000 demonstrators returning from Moslem sabbath prayers at Tehran University.

"If the shah is moved from America to any country except Iran, as we have demanded, harsher decisions will be taken regarding the hostages," a student announced.

In Washington, Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said today that the United States did not intend to be influenced by "anything anyone might have shouted over a loudspeaker in Tehran."

The threat against the hostages was the first since the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reprimanded the students last week for threatening *to kill the hostages if the United* States attempted any rescue. That warning has not been repeated.

So far, the U.S. government has refused to meet the militants' demand for extradition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and has given no indication it planned to expel him.

Meanwhile, eight persons, believed to be Iranians, were arrested last night at the Baltimore-Washington Airport carrying high-powered rifles, ammunition, scopes and a street map of Washington with embassy buildings marked.

According to court documents, *one of the suspects told federal* agents the guns and ammunition were destined for Iran. The eight were held on firearms charges, authorities said today.

In another development, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which offered last week to help free *the hostages, reportedly has de*clared its support for the Khomeini regime.

A Tehran radio broadcast quoted WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, as saying that all facilities of the PLO "are at the service of the Iranian revolutionaries under the leadership of Imam Khomeini."

The report added: "The Palestine revolution, which is in constant contact with Iranian leaders, has placed all its facilities at the service of the heroic nation of Iran and its revolution."

Khomeini, 79, spent the sabbath *indoors at his religious* headquarters in Qom, having canceled all engagements for the next three weeks because of fatigue and what was described as a brief illness.

In remarks made public today, the ayatollah denounced the United Nations and international organizations for what he called their failure to support underdog nations. Referring to the United States, Khomeini said, "they commit such crimes then carry away and keep a criminal." This was a reference to the hospitalized shah.

"They commit crimes, they don't listen to what a nation is saying, don't allow the Security Council to meet, lead Iran astray and like thieves loot and freeze," Khomeini said, in reference to President Carter's blocking of Iranian government funds in the United States.

Meanwhile, Iran's 14-member Islamic Revolutionary Council announced formation of a new Cabinet today, replacing the government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan that resigned Nov. 6. No replacement for Mr. Bazargan was announced, meaning the new ministers will work under direct supervision of the council.

The council appointed 15 ministers, 10 *of them chosen from the old*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Seeks Rhodesia Cease-Fire Within 10 Days of Agreement

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 16 — Britain today called for a cease-fire in the Zimbabwe Rhodesia guerrilla war that would take effect within 10 days of an agreement reached in the 10-week-old London peace conference.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, outlined a plan envisaging strict separation of the 12,000-man government army and the estimated 16,000-member guerrilla force while a British governor takes over to supervise elections for a new black-majority government.

But as the proposals were submitted, a controversy *erupted* outside the conference over whether the guerrillas will have equal status with Zimbabwe Rhodesian government forces after fighting stops, raising the possibility of difficulties in the talks.

The controversy over the status of forces began when Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, supreme military commander of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces, told a news conference that it would be "nonsense" for the guerrillas to have equal *status* with his forces under the British transition plan.

He said that he believed that the guerrillas would be assembled at camps across the country, while his men would not be confined to barracks.

Lord Carrington secured the guerrilla's agreement to the transition plan only after amending his proposals to specify that the guerrillas would, like government troops, come under the authority of the British governor.

In a radio interview, Lord Carrington today said the amendment did not lay down equal status. "It has nothing to do with status," he said. "It's merely a question of fact."

Patriotic Front spokesman Eddison Svobgo said at a later news conference: "Under the plan we are legal forces. We have equal status. Nobody, not Walls, not the British, can argue against that."

Britain's outline cease-fire proposals avoided most details.

The government's cease-fire plan proposal is that leaders of both sides to "ensure that clear and precise instructions are issued to all units and personnel."

It said that during this period, all military movements and offensive action by both sides should cease and machinery should be established for maintaining the cease-fire when it goes into effect.

Lord Carrington made the proposal to the conference as it began the third and perhaps most difficult phase — seeking agreement on a cease-fire between the Salisbury government and the guerrilla forces.

The new phase follows agreements on an independence constitution and transition plans during a interim period before elections and full independence.

Communications Facilities

The British plan said political and military leaders on both sides will be provided with facilities "to *make regular and repeated* announcements by all available means and through all appropriate channels, to assist in ensuring that instructions to observe the cease-fire reach all the forces under their command."

The British plan also provided that:

- Commanders of both forces will be responsible to the British governor for observance of the cease-fire.
- A cease-fire commission will be established in Salisbury to assess and supervise observance.
- Unarmed people will be allowed to return from neighboring countries, but there will be no cross-border military activity by either side and the governments of neighboring Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique will be asked to help ensure compliance with this.
- Britain will set up a cease-fire *monitoring group, in which other* Commonwealth countries will be included.

Official Denies That U.S. Asked Allies To Limit Their Purchases of Iranian Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT) — Despite earlier conflicting *signals*, the United States has not asked other Western industrial nations to limit their purchases of Iranian oil, Julius Katz, *the assistant secretary of state* for economic affairs, said here today.

"Some allies spontaneously volunteered not to take up the slack of the old U.S. market share," he said. Clarifying apparent confusion surrounding a statement last night by White House spokesman Jody Powell, Mr. Katz indicated that there there is no question now of other countries cutting back their Iranian imports.

But, in an interview, he refused to rule out a future U.S. request for more active European help in putting economic pressure on Iran if the confrontation continues. "I simply can't discuss those options at this stage," he said.

European governments, despite their verbal support for the United States, have hesitated to take actions likely to trigger Iranian animosity.

Freeze Opposed

West German and Italian officials were quoted today as saying that Iran is free to withdraw any deposits from banks in their countries, including U.S. branches — in effect, opposing President Carter's bid to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. institutions in Europe. French officials said that they had no information confirming Iranian claims that France also has refused to comply with the U.S. attempt.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials were quoted in Washington as saying that the Carter administration may propose a consumer boycott of Iranian oil by major Western oil-consuming nations, if the United States first succeeds in cutting its own demand for oil and setting an example in oil conservation.

The United States today asked the International Energy Agency to move forward its next ministerial meeting to Dec. 10 in an effort to get national pledges of reduced oil consumption.

The United States wants the IEA countries to adopt tougher oil conservation policies in time to give the West a better bargaining position before the OPEC meeting in Caracas next month to set new oil price levels. The U.S. delegation, led by Mr. Katz, urged that each IEA member adopt a national import ceiling for 1980 so that excessive consumers can be singled out for criticism, conference participants said.

If the oil conservation effort fails, however, Mr. Katz said that the Carter administration might ask foreign oil companies with access to Iranian oil to swap some cargoes with U.S. firms in order to offset the U.S. losses.

Japan, West Germany and France — which all depend more heavily on Iranian oil than the United States does — reportedly have told Washington that they will not take up the slack by buying the old U.S. share of Iran's oil. This solidarity could slow up Iran's hopes of selling its extra oil quickly on the lucrative spot market.

However, other countries might resist a U.S. request to reduce their Iranian purchases. Diplomats here said that public opinion in Japan and Europe, where officials have repeatedly blamed U.S. consumption for destabilizing the oil market, would resent being asked to make any sacrifice for U.S. consumers.

Soviets Said to Use Water-Gasoline Fuel

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP) — Technicians in Soviet Uzbekistan have perfected a water-and-gasoline mixture that provides savings of up to 17 percent in fueling passenger automobiles, the Soviet newspaper Trud reported yesterday.

The paper said that the traditional problem in creating such mixtures has been the difficulty of combining gasoline and water. The engineers in Uzbekistan solved the problem by using ultrasonic waves as a catalyst to meld the two substances, the paper said.

Phnom Penh Propaganda Denigrates Pol Pot Legacy

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — For those in the audience to whom the words of the song were not translated, the children on the stage of the school auditorium might have been singing about sunshine and orchids, so happy were their faces and bright their smiles.

But what they were singing was, in paraphrase, Pol Pot committed genocide, he massacred our parents, he forced us to slave in the fields, he made us gather human excrement for fertilizer, he did not allow us to attend school.

With the unrelenting intensity of propaganda endemic to Communist regimes, the government of President Heng Samrin is keeping alive the memory of the regime that was overthrown last January. Students of Cambodian affairs interpret this one-note campaign as a reflection of the government's need to legitimize itself in view of its evident total dependence on Vietnam — which brought the regime to power — and its inability, in view of Cambodia's overwhelming problems of hunger and disease, to offer much that is positive.

The emphasis on the evils of the Pol Pot regime, which officials contend killed 3 million of Cambodia's population of more than 7 million, uprooted the entire nation and divided its people into forced labor communes for nearly four years, helps also to legitimize the dominant military and civilian role of Vietnam, which delivered Cambodia from Pol Pot and continues the war against him.

• Phnom Penh has revived — to a life of painful depletion. Page 8.

'We need the Vietnamese because we have nothing else with which to counter Pol Pot.'

'Nothing Else'

"We need the Vietnamese because we have nothing else with which to counter Pol Pot," said a French-educated intellectual. "We have no army without them . . . ." He completed the sentence with a gesture of cutting his throat.

"The Vietnamese are the army that defends us against our enemy," said another, educated in Britain. "They help us."

Neither appeared to be speaking from a standpoint of special affinity for Vietnam, Cambodia's traditional antagonist, but both were deeply marked by their suffering under the Pol Pot regime.

A number of casual remarks heard during a day spent here indicated that the affection of Cambodians for the Vietnamese had not increased; the predominant emotion was the sense of relief at having been liberated from Pol Pot.

The anti-Pol Pot cult, besides being a constant subject of government propaganda and a major theme of official conversations with foreigners, has three landmarks that are on all visitors' schedules.

One is the site of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was so completely razed in Pol Pot's campaign against religion and foreign influences that not a stone remains to betray that a building stood on the now grassy plot.

The ruin of the National Bank, blown up to symbolize the former regime's total rejection of capitalism, continues to spill scraps of bank notes out of its gutted interior onto what was once Norodom Boulevard. On a pile of rubble *in front, perhaps by chance,* there lie, besides burned bank notes, cultural items condemned by Pol Pot's fanaticism — a novel in Vietnamese, a Chinese film and some phonograph records.

Summit

The cult's summit is a former school that served as a political prison, torture chamber and site of mass executions. In its reminiscences of horror, it can be compared only to former Nazi concentration camps.

Its many classrooms are each divided into 16 brick cubicles so small that merely to be confined amounted to torture. Their only furnishings are an ammunition case and a plastic can in each, into which the prisoners relieved themselves. Each of the dozen or so interrogation rooms contains an iron cot to which the prisoners, stripped naked, were chained, and a desk and chair for the interrogator.

The instruments of torture are varied and unspeakable; the gallows were designed to hang prisoners by their feet and submerge their heads into jars of water. There are mountains of ragged clothes and piles of rusty bowls from which prisoners ate their only daily meal.

One room contains mounds of looted silver vessels, to be melted down by the prisoners and fashioned into bigger-than-lifesize likenesses of Pol Pot's head. Examples remain.

Photos of men, women and children line the walls of many of the rooms. All look frightened. Some have been beaten, others were photographed only after their deaths. All were killed, according to the guides, who estimated at 20,000 the total murdered at the school in the regime of Pol Pot. People turned over to the prison were photographed, dead or alive; the photos served as receipts that they had been delivered.

"The Cambodian people have to be saved from genocide," said the French-educated intellectual. "The Vietnamese saved us from the genocide of Pol Pot. Now they must be saved from the genocide of famine."

Up to 15,000 Housing Units Per Year

Israel Details Settlements Plan

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 — The Israeli government has announced plans for the large-scale expansion of settlements in the West Bank as protests continue over the pending deportation of the mayor of the Arab enclave's biggest city.

There was strife within the government as well as in the occupied territories yesterday and today as the settlement plan added fuel to the mayoral controversy. Among the developments:

- The Ministerial Committee on Settlements announced plans for adding 10,000 to 15,000 housing units per year to West Bank settlements, where there are now fewer than 20,000 Jewish settlers at 65 locations.
- Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka began a hunger strike in Ramle Prison, near Tel Aviv, to protest Israel's plan to deport him.
- The opposition Labor Party said that the government's handling of the Shaka affair "was marked by incompetence from beginning to end."
- Israeli troops increased their patrols in the West Bank and the Arab sector of Jerusalem. Last night, a homemade gasoline bomb was hurled at an Israeli bus passing through the West Bank, but no one was injured.
- At the United Nations, the General Assembly's Special Political Committee called on Israel not to deport Mr. Shaka. Only Israel opposed the resolution, most of whose sponsors were Moslem countries, although 21 nations abstained.

More than 20 Arab mayors in the West Bank and the heads of scores of village councils have submitted their resignations over the pending deportation of Mr. Shaka. The mayors plan to stage a hunger strike tomorrow at the Gaza Red Cross headquarters in support of Mr. Shaka, who intends to refuse solid food until he is released. He is being held pending an Israeli Supreme Court hearing next Thursday in his case.

Deportation action was started against Mr. Shaka last week as a result of a conversation he had with Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, the senior military officer in charge of the West Bank, in which Mr. Shaka was later reported to have approved Palestinian terrorism. Yesterday, Israel said that Mr. Shaka had been an agent in the West Bank for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It was disclosed yesterday that Gen. Matt's job was being abolished by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. The post will be taken over by a Defense Ministry official under plans for West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy, officials said later.

The settlement plan announced yesterday would add more Jewish residents per year to the occupied territories than have moved there since 1948, the year Israel was created.

The seven-member Ministerial Committee on Settlements, a new group headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said 19 "settlement points" would be added to 5 groups of existing settlements in the West Bank and 12 settlements manned by military personnel would be turned into civilian sites. The government said this had been previously approved by the Cabinet.

"Settlement points" apparently refers to the beefing up of existing settlements rather than the starting of new ones. The five settlement groups are Gush Etzion, Reihan, Karnei Shomron, Givon and Maaleh Adumim.

Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich opposed the plan, saying it would cost $3 billion to implement. Justice Minister Smuel Tamir demanded that it be brought before the full Cabinet for what he termed "a breakdown of legal and budgetary aspects of the plan."

But leaders of the National Religious Party, one of the major partners in Mr. Begin's coalition government, said they were pleased by the decision.

Italy Industrialist Wounded in Legs By 2 Kidnappers

COMO, Italy, Nov. 16 (AP) — Two kidnappers shot industrialist Carlo Fumagalli in both legs yesterday and dragged him into a car at his residence in nearby Oggiono, police reported. He was freed a few hours later when police disocvered the abductors' hideout.

Their car, which had run a roadblock, was spotted near a building in Seregno. Police said one of the arrested kidnappers was an Italian who had escaped from a prison in the Netherlands.

The incident occurred 12 hours after the kidnapping of Milan fuel dealer Cesare Pedesini, who was the 52d victim of Italian kidnapping rings this year. Ten persons still are held by abductors.

Meanwhile, Red Brigades terrorists claimed responsibility for a bomb attack yesterday against an army barracks in Turin, which soon will be the site of an appeal trial of terrorist leaders. The bombing caused light damage and resulted in no injuries.

Last night, two bombs went off outside Fiat showrooms in Turin, causing minor damage. Fiat has been a recent bombing target after it fired 61 workers whom the company said were involved in violence in its factories. A judge ordered that they be reinstated, but Fiat is appealing the decision.

28 Refugees Rescued

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — Twenty-eight starving Vietnamese boat people have been rescued from an island off the eastern coast of Malaysia after a journey that began in Vietnam last July, UN refugee officials said today.



NEW LOOK — Dr. Anthony Donn, right, of New York's Harkness Eye Institute, checks the plastic "telescope" implanted in eye of Jesse Stewart, to whom the instrument restored sight after three years' blindness. Magnified, the instrument is shown in inset, upper left.

French Court Gives 10-Year Term To Auto Heiress for Drug Dealing

DRAGUIGNAN, France, Nov. 16 (UPI) — West German automobile heiress Christina von Opel received a 10-year prison sentence today and several accomplices received similar heavy jail terms on charges of running a lucrative drug peddling network on the Riviera.

Miss von Opel, heiress to the Opel industrial and financial fortune, collapsed on hearing the verdict. She was arrested in the courtroom and sent to Draguignan prison.

Arrested in July, 1977, she was on provisional freedom when the trial opened Oct. 1. The state prosecutor had asked for a five-year term for her.

In addition, Miss von Opel, 32, was fined 500,000 francs ($120,000) for her part in the ring which, the prosecution had charged, smuggled into Europe 2.5 tons of Middle Eastern hashish through hideouts in three villas at St. Tropez.



Christina von Opel

16-Year Sentence

Miss von Opel's friend, Michael Karg, 31, considered as the ringleader, received a 16-year jail term plus a fine of 1,000,000 francs ($240,000). State prosecutor Jean Ory had demanded a 20-year sentence for Mr. Karg who, while admitting he belonged to the ring, claimed he had been "manipulated" by persons he did not name.

The court gave the following jail terms to other members of the group: Rahbi Haidar, a Lebanese in charge of sales, 15 years and a fine of 47,000 francs ($15,000), Hans Silber, a German who transported the drugs aboard his yacht, 10 years, Wolfgang Soench, eight years, Alberto Steiss, seven years, and Ronald Yang, six years.

Alex von Hubatius-Kottnow and Walter Egger, named as accomplices and held by West German authorities, each received 15 years in absentia. One person was acquitted and another received a two-year suspended sentence.

Seychelles Holds Editor, Official

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — The editor of an independent newspaper that was closed down two weeks ago and the islands' chief immigration officer have been arrested by the government of this Indian Ocean republic, informed sources said today.

The sources said that Bernard Verlaque, editor and publisher of Weekend Life, and Gerard Hoarau, the immigration officer, were detained with at least 13 other persons last night. There was no indication as to why they were being held.

The arrests followed a month of unrest that began on Oct. 11 when school children marched through Victoria to protest reported government plans to send young people to a remote island youth training camp. Two weeks ago leftist President Albert Rene closed down Weekend Life after it was accused of sensational reporting and creating an atmosphere of fear.

U.S. Analysts Report Substantial Risk Of Drop in OPEC Production in 1980

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT) — An interagency study group has reported to the White House that there is a substantial risk that oil production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could drop by as much as 3 million barrels a day next year and that it "would result in physical shortages and a serious aggravation of already acute price pressures."

The report was drafted by a group set up to deal with fuel shortages under the direction of John Sawhill, the deputy energy secretary. It was completed before President Carter halted oil imports from Iran.

To counter energy problems foreseen for next year, the Sawhill group presented "potential initiatives" ranging from higher gasoline taxes to accelerating production of gasohol, with the aim of saving from 300,000 to 600,000 barrels of oil a day to reduce pressures on world oil prices.

Further, the group urged the examination of options in the event of a major interruption of global oil supplies that would result in a world shortfall of 12 million barrels a day or more. An example would be a partial closure of the Gulf that would cause a U.S. shortfall of 4 million barrels a day or more — about half of current U.S. imports.

27 Proposals

To meet the energy problems posed by the latter case, the interagency group prepared 27 "actions to respond to interruptions" including an increase of domestic production, the completion of a full-scale rationing plan, the maximizing of nuclear power plant capability and the use of a four-day workweek.

In addition, the group noted in its report — which has been sent to the White House, congressional leaders and the major federal agencies for comment — that "we must develop workable plans for allocating gasoline by means other than waiting in lines." To this point, the group stated that the options included the decontrol of gasoline prices and a simplified rationing plan.

A senior policy analyst who worked on the report said that the Carter administration was reasonably sure that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates collectively would reduce oil exports by about 2 million barrels a day next year, mainly for technical and conservation reasons.

It also is conjectured that 1 million barrels a day will be cut from the production of Iran, Iraq, Libya and maybe Nigeria, the analyst said, for reasons that are both technical and political.

Saudi Plans

In explanation, he said that the Saudis were expected to drop production either in January or April if total Iranian exports at that point were at levels of 3 million or 4 million barrels a day. If Iranian exports were halted, he said, the Saudis probably would maintain their current level of 9.5 million barrels a day.

"The Kuwaitis are talking seriously of cutting production by 700,000 barrels a day to around 1.5 million barrels a day," he said, adding that "the [United Arab] Emirates have said that they intend to cut back by 300,000 barrels a day."

The analyst said that, even with a production cut of 2 million barrels a day, the United States "might be able to skate by if there is a deep recession next year. If there isn't. . ."

As a further complication, he said that Iraq and Libya could cut exports for political reasons and thus further tighten world oil supplies. Yet he added that the leaders of both nations had been spending their oil revenues on military and naval equipment, so that, if such purchases are to continue, exports must be maintained.

'Breakdown of Discipline'

The Sawhill report, entitled "Oil Shortage Contingency Planning," warns of "an apparent breakdown of discipline within" OPEC. "As the majors' [the largest multinational oil companies] control over international supplies decreases and the number of new purchasers increases, price pressures are heightened and storage requirements rise as each new player seeks to insure supplies.

"In conclusion, the events of the past year and current market trends have increased the probability of chronic or sudden interruptions of oil supplies in the coming months as well as further price increases.

"Any significant reduction below the current OPEC production level of about 31 million barrels per day during 1980 could result in further substantial price increases with serious ramifications for the world economy."

With these problems in mind, the interagency study group proposed initiatives to be considered and areas of responsibility for various federal groups. The initiatives included:

- The decontrol of gasoline prices.
- Placing greater taxes on petroleum products and rebating part of the revenues to the poor.
- Lifting trucking and airline regulations to reduce fuel use.
- Revising or waiving environmental regulations.
- Opening nuclear power plants now closed.
- Extending controls on temperatures in buildings.
- Increasing natural gas imports from Canada and Mexico.

Iranian Students Threaten Harsher Hostage Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet, and decided to appoint a 4-member council to administer the Justice Ministry.

Meanwhile, Iran has decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with Libya at the level of charge d'affaires, the state radio reported today. Relations between the two countries became frozen in the early 1970s due to hostility between the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and the shah.

In Washington, Mr. Carter said today he had heard of no encouraging developments that might lead to the release of the hostages. He later told a White House gathering of governors that while the country was in a highly emotional state, this was "not a cause for us to abuse any Iranian citizens in our country."

He said that those who have taken over the embassy are "radicals, militants and irresponsible elements responsible for the tragedy we are trying to prevent" and that the United States would not bow to "blackmail and terrorists."

In reaction to Mr. Carter's warning yesterday, that the United States would not bow to terrorism in Iran, Hasan Habibi, the newly designated Iranian government spokesman, said on Tehran radio: "We will in no way retreat from the threats and display of force by imperialism. We will further strengthen our anti-imperialist position . . ."

In Kuwait, the newspaper Al Watan said that the United States is planning to land paratroopers at three islands in the Gulf to force Iran to release the hostages. The daily quoted Western diplomatic sources in London as saying that the paratroopers are to detain all Iranians, military and civilians, and exchange them for the hostages.

THe State Department, meanwhile, said that not as many hostages may be in the embassy as had been reported. A spokesman said that the hostages probably include 60 to 62 Americans and eight non-Americans. The number of hostages previously had been estimated at about 100.

In a telephone interview from Bonn, an Iranian student at the embassy in Tehran said, "So far, the hostages are safe here and in a comfortable condition. But I'm not sure what would happen if the United States lets the shah leave. I'm not sure what action the people will take."

The students occupying the embassy ended a five-day hunger strike today that was intended to support their demands.

Groups of Iranian students staged a sit-in at the Iranian embassies in Kuwait and Rome. The Rome group said it would begin a hunger strike in solidarity with the students in Tehran.

Iran Halts Sales of Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

as saying that the ban on dollars as oil payment could lead to a profound shake-up in the world monetary system and "the end of the domination of the dollar," with world trade shifting to the advantage of Europe and Japan.

In foreign exchange trading, the dollar fell sharply following Mr. Bani-Sadr's reported comment on oil payments. Mr. Moinfar's denial only heightened confusion in the markets, and the dollar failed to regain its earlier losses. Page 9.]

Meanwhile, a leading Kuwaiti newspaper said that President Carter's assurances to Gulf states with surplus petrodollars in U.S. banks were "nothing more than empty words and nonsense."

"It has now become clear that the United States, despite demonstrations of civilization, strength and democracy, acts in a more arrogant fashion to protect its interests and influence than Third World countries that Washington criticizes for endeavoring to safeguard their economies and wealth," Al-Rai Al-Amm said.

In Tokyo, energy sources said that Iran had offered to increase supplies of oil to Japan at about $32 a barrel, sources said. The sources indicated that Japan may not have any choice but to increase Iranian oil imports in order to make up for a supply shortfall due to cutbacks by U.S. oil distributors who supply much of Japan's oil.

The shortfall may be as high as 30 percent, the sources added, and Iran may be the only source of such a large amount of oil. Japan currently imports about 450,000 barrels of Iranian oil daily. Japan's total oil imports are about 6 million barrels daily.

In Washington, Treasury Deputy Secretary Robert Carswell said that regulations covering the freeze on Iranian assets have been amended to permit blocked accounts to be moved from U.S. bank subsidiaries and branches abroad to the U.S.

Mr. Carswell said that such a move is permitted provided there is no conflict with the original deposit agreement or with the law of the host country. He said that some banks might feel it desirable to make such a move so that the freeze will clearly cover Iranian deposits now in foreign subsidiary accounts.

But the regulations do not allow blocked accounts to be moved from one foreign jurisdiction to another nor from the U.S. to a branch outside the country, he added.

After 16-Day Regime

Bolivia Coup Leader Expected to Resign

By Tom Wells

LA PAZ, Nov. 16 (AP) — Military sources said today that Col. Alberto Natusch soon would resign formally as president and turn power over to the National Congress, ending an unpopular 16-day regime that led to many deaths.

The sources said that Congress and Col. Natusch's military representatives had negotiated a settlement that included Col. Natusch's resignation in exchange for the Congress prohibiting Walter Guevara, whom Col. Natusch ousted on Nov. 1, from regaining the presidency.

Mr. Guevara said that he had not resigned but would abide by Congress' decision, which was expected to be announced later.

Congress was expected to elect an interim president who will serve until elections next May.

Col. Natusch's dictatorship after the coup led to street fighting that reportedly left more than 400 persons dead or wounded. It also united many segments of the nation in a call for a democracy.

His regime encountered international condemnation. In Bolivia it encountered solid, united opposition from Congress, the unions, the clergy, students and the private sector. Col. Natusch apparently decided to leave because factions within the military were criticizing his rule.

A military adviser close to Col. Natusch said that he had resigned at 4 p.m. yesterday during a meeting with his high command. There were official denials of the resignation, but sources close to the situation said that the resignation could not be made public officially until just before an official succession was announced.

Col. Natusch's baggage was moved out this morning from the presidential palace where he had lived since the coup.

The new government must move immediately to shore up the failing economy, seriously disrupted by general strikes called to oppose the Natusch regime. Private economists say that Bolivia must devalue the peso — now pegged at 20 to the dollar — and stop subsidizing wheat and gasoline.

A devaluation of the peso and the end of subsidies will result in price increases higher than wage increases. Such unpopular decisions in the past have resulted in public disturbances, but while the economic measures may be difficult they are all but inescapable because the Central Bank is broke and foreign debt stands at $3 billion.

Neither international lending institutions nor countries such as the United States are expected to keep aiding Bolivia economically unless it shows an intention to correct the problems.

The United States and Venezuela, two of the largest contributors of economic aid to Bolivia, suspended all assistance to protest the Natusch coup. It is expected that the two countries will resume the aid but the conditions probably will not be known for several days.

Russia Said To Protest U.S. Alert

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has sent President Carter a note complaining about the recent U.S. nuclear alert that stemmed from the malfunctioning of equipment designed to give the United States early warning of a missile attack, government officials said yesterday.

The computer malfunction, which occurred last Friday, made U.S. military officers believe for a few minutes that the United States had come under attack by missiles fired from Soviet submarines. Reacting to the false alarm, the officers ordered jet interceptors into the air and put U.S. missile bases on alert.

Quickly Detected

The error was quickly detected, and neither the White House nor Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was informed of the alert while it was in progress.

Apparently responding to widespread news reports of the incident, Mr. Brezhnev, in what officials called an unusual move, this week sent a letter to Mr. Carter protesting the alert. In the note, Mr. Brezhnev is said to have complained that the alert had raised the risks of a nuclear conflict and warned that such behavior could damage relations between Washington and Moscow.

Officials yesterday dismissed the Brezhnev letter, saying that the false alarm had not led the Pentagon to take any provocative military steps, such as launching B-52 bombers toward Moscow. They said discussions were under way on whether and how the administration should respond to Mr. Brezhnev's comments.

Following the alert, Pentagon spokesmen said military authorities were "quite satisified" with their response to the imagined missile threat. But officials acknowledged that the incident is under investigation.

Russia, Yemen Reported to Set Large Arms Sale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — Yemen has concluded a large arms deal with the Soviet Union, politically offsetting the nearly $500 million worth of arms that it purchased from the United States early this year, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the generally pro-Western government in San'a may have concluded the deal to demonstrate its independence to the United States and Saudi Arabia, which financed its U.S. arms purchases.

A report in the current issue of Strategic Middle East and Africa weekly said that the Soviet Union had offered Yemen a wide range of weapons including MiG-21 fighters, tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

Officials said that they doubted that Yemen was shifting politically toward the Soviet Union but that the deal may have been intended as a warning to the United States and Sandi Arabia, who have not always provided everything that Yemen sought.

U.K. to Send Argentina Envoy

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — Britain announced today that it will send an ambassador back to Buenos Aires after a four-year gap. Senior career diplomat Anthony Williams is to take up his appointment at the end of January.

Argentina withdrew its ambassador from London in October, 1975, and asked Britain to recall its envoy the following January because of a dispute over the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. The two countries did not break off diplomatic relations.

In recent months the two governments held talks on the future of the Falklands, to which Argentina has a long standing claim. Britain has said that it will not transfer sovereignty over the islands without the consent of their inhabitants, who have said that they want to remain British.

Storm Rages in Spy Affair; Key Figure, Blunt, Missing

(Continued from Page 1)

touched off by the publication this month of Andrew Boyle's "The Climate of Treason." The book, a history of the celebrated Burgess-Maclean-Philby espionage case of the 1950's and 60's, hinted broadly that Mr. Blunt was the case's long-sought "fourth man," which Mrs. Thatcher confirmed.

Although the prime minister said the decision not to prosecute Mr. Blunt had been upheld, after review, by attorneys general in 1972, 1974 and 1979, there was no indication that it had ever been considered at the top level of those governments.

The British attorney general, who is not a member of the Cabinet, has a considerably lower position than the attorney-general in the United States.

Asked if he had been involved in the decision in 1964, Lord Douglas-Home, who was prime minister at the time, said, "I was not informed. I did not know." Lord Brooke, then home secretary, and Lord Butler, who was foreign secretary, said today that they had known nothing aboutit.

David Owen, who was foreign secretary until the defeat of the Labor government earlier this year, said it was "incredible" that the prime minister and the foreign secretary at the time of Mr. Blunt's confession had not been informed.

Dennis Skinner, another Labor member of Parliament said: "People are saying, 'Who is running the country?' Is there a network over and above the democratically-elected government when ex-prime ministers who were there at the time are not understanding what was taking place?"

Beyond the political ramifications, Mr. Blunt's friends in the art world, where he was highly regarded, expressed shock at the news about a man whom most of them apparently considered as being wholly nonpolitical.

His 78-year-old brother Wilfred, a museum curator in Surrey, found it "absolutely shattering. It is unbelievable to think you have known someone as well as that and then to discover that you know next to nothing," said the elder Mr. Blunt.

'Sth-Man' Allegation Denied

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 16 — Government sources today said there was no evidence to support allegations that a British-born physicist living in the United States, was involved in spying for the Soviet Union as the "fifth man" in the scandal.

The physicist was quoted by a spokesman for the Commerce Department agency for which he works as saying, "The story is incorrect. And the United States and British governments are fully conversant with the facts."

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Bomb in Mail Container

Jet Lands Safely in U.S. After Blast in Cargo Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP) — A bomb exploded yesterday in the cargo section of an American Airlines jetliner — on a flight from Chicago to Washington with 80 persons aboard — forcing the Boeing 727 to make an emergency landing at Dulles International Airport here. The jet, which had been scheduled to land at National Airport, landed safely.

No injuries were reported among the 72 passengers and 8 crew members when the plane landed, its passenger cabin filled with smoke.

"Very quickly the whole fuselage filled with smoke," said Art Plotnik, a passenger. "It was as close a call as you can have because, if we had been in the air five more minutes, a lot of people would have had bad lung damage." Mr. Plotnik called the incident "scary, very scary."

Authorities said that parts of an explosive device — including a battery and an altimeter — were found in a mail container in the plane's cargo compartment. An altimeter is a barometric instrument designed to measure altitude. The altimeter may have triggered the bomb as the aircraft gained altitude, authorities said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for planting the bomb, and authorities said that they had not determined any motive. A source noted that, if the bomb had been sent through the mail, the sender would have had no way of knowing which flight it would have been placed aboard.

The FBI said, "It has been determined that an explosive device detonated in the cargo compartment of the aircraft while it was in flight, and the FBI is actively investigating this matter."

A National Transportation Safety Board spokesman said that the bomb apparently was designed for a "very low yield." He noted that the explosion had caused little damage other than blackening the ceiling of the cargo compartment. None of the aircraft's flight controls was damaged, the spokesman said.

By the time the plane made its emergency landing at Dulles — about 45 minutes after passengers heard a muffled explosion — those aboard were choking on the thick smoke that had filled the cabin. Oxygen masks were used as the smoke thickened, but a passenger said that many persons did not know how to use them. When the plane landed, the passengers and crew left by a rear stairway.



United Press International

George Meany acknowledges applause from a wheelchair at the AFL-CIO's biennial convention in Washington on Thursday.

In Farewell Address to AFL-CIO

Meany Makes Sharp Attack On Carter Over Economy

By Harry Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — George Meany opened his last AFL-CIO convention yesterday, furiously attacking the Carter administration in his farewell address.

President Carter spoke to the convention a few hours later and won an ovation for his stand on Iran. But Mr. Carter was met with silence when he called opponents of his oil price decontrol moves "demagogues." The AFL-CIO is strongly opposed to decontrol, which it believes will only make the oil companies wealthier.

The president warned the more than 3,500 delegates and guests not to be "misled by political demagoguery" on the energy issue.

But by stressing his order for "phased decontrol of oil prices, to make conservation pay and to stimulate domestic energy sources," the president was also attacking the AFL-CIO's vigorous opposition to decontrol.

Mr. Carter apparently wanted his criticism focused on his political rivals, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., as he combined some of their energy positions in a broad, generalized attack on those who want to "close down all nuclear power plants, burn less coal . . . and at the same time encourage the waste of energy by artificially holding down its price . . ."

Mr. Carter drew thunderous cheers from the delegates when he pointed to Mr. Meany and reminded the audience that Pope John Paul II, on his recent visit here, "clasped the hands of this great American, and said, 'I know about you, and I know that you have done much good in your life for the working people of the United States and the people of other nations.'

"As president, I was especially proud to be an American," Mr. Carter said. "No American has fought harder for economic justice for union members and also for millions who have never carried a union card than your leader, George Meany."

Tears welled in the eyes of both the president and Mr. Meany and the audience shouted their admiration of the retiring 85-year-old patriarch of the U.S. labor movement.

Mr. Meany, looking frail and speaking from a wheelchair after the president's address, did not comment at that point on Mr. Carter's economic policies, but, turning his head toward Mr. Carter, said, "I want to say to you, Mr. President, that every step you have taken on this [Iranian] matter to date deserves the full approval of the American people."

Blow to Campaign Seen

Mr. Meany's harsh criticism of Mr. Carter came before the president arrived at the convention hall, and it was not unlike Mr. Meany, who has found fault with at least part of the records of every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt. But his attack on Mr. Carter was seen here as a blow to the president's hopes of getting labor support for his re-election.

The federation itself takes no formal position in presidential campaigns until after the candidates are nominated. But Mr. Carter, Sen. Kennedy and Gov. Brown have been working hard to win individual union endorsements, and Mr. Meany's farewell address could only help Sen. Kennedy.

Mr. Meany dismissed Gov. Brown in a sentence by denouncing as "government-busting" the governor's call for a constitutional convention to mandate a balanced federal budget.

He aligned himself with Sen. Kennedy on such issues as oil price decontrol and national health insurance, although he did not mention the names of any of the three men.

However, Mr. Meany directed his political fire at Mr. Carter, charging that "the national economy is a mess" because of "the shifting, changing economic policies established by the administration, which have, without exception, failed because they were ill-advised, ill-considered, ineffective and inequitable."

The labor federation contends that Mr. Carter's economic policies are responsible for bringing huge profits to corporations, high prices and steadily declining real wages for workers.

© Los Angeles Times

After Medical Lobby's Drive

Hospital Cost Control Bill Is Defeated by U.S. House

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — A bill to impose standby controls on hospital costs, hailed by President Carter as a major inflation-fighting tool, was crushed by the House yesterday, 234 to 166.

Heavy lobbying by hospitals and doctors sent the measure to defeat. After its rejection, the House passed a substitute bill that merely endorsed current voluntary efforts by hospitals to hold down costs. That proposal, termed meaningless by administration officials, carried by 321 to 75.

"The most likely result from today's action is that we will have no legislation on hospital cost containment," said Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., floor manager of the legislation supported by Mr. Carter.

It is doubtful, he said, that the Senate will even try to pass a bill with standby controls.

White House Insistence

White House officials insisted that the bill be brought up yesterday, despite warnings from House Democratic leaders that it would be badly beaten unless more time was taken to try to win converts.

"We thought the bill had the most votes today it was ever going to have and had a chance of squeaking by," Frank Moore, the Carter chief of congressional relations, said after the roll call.

The administration had made the bill a top priority. Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic affairs adviser, said last week that Mr. Carter's support of a national health insurance program was contingent on passage of strong hospital cost controls.

Proponents contended that the bill, although substantially watered down in committee from Mr. Carter's original proposal, would help slow the double-digit growth of hospital costs and save $40 billion, including $17 billion in federal outlays for Medicare and Medicaid, during its five-year life.

The legislation would have empowered the president to put mandatory controls on cost increases if a hospital could not meet a limit on increases pegged at 11.6 percent for the first year.

The bill would have exempted more than half of the nation's 7,000 community hospitals and would have allowed covered hospitals to increase many labor, food and energy costs without threat of penalty.

Hospitals that exceeded cost limits would have had to pay a civil penalty totaling 150 percent of excess revenues. But hospitals that kept costs below the limit would have escaped regulation and would have received a Medicare or Medicaid "bonus" payment.

Opponents, including many local hospital board members who swarmed into congressional offices, argued that the industry was successfully trimming costs under a two-year-old voluntary program. The hospital inflation rate, it was noted, had dropped from 15.6 percent in 1977 to 12.8 percent in 1978. Hospital officials contended that mandatory controls would be implemented inequitably, forcing reductions in the level of care and the purchase of newly developed life-saving equipment.

Rep. Waxman and others said the threat of mandatory controls was the only effective way to slow the growth of hospital costs. In eight states that have mandatory controls, they noted, the average growth of costs was only 9.8 percent a year versus 14 percent for the other 42 states.

Hospitals deserve being singled out for cost control, proponents said, because they operate in a uniquely uncompetitive environment where doctors prescribe services almost at will and patients do not resist because the government and private insurers pay 90 percent of the cost.

Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., who offered the substitute bill, said the hospital's voluntary efforts had "yielded positive, tangible results." Rep. Gephardt's bill also would set up a commission to report on the success of hospitals in meeting a cost-increase goal of 11.6 percent this year.

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U.S. Energy Panel Votes For Gas-From-Coal Plant

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT) — The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the authority that sets natural gas rates, by a vote of 2 to 1 yesterday approved the nation's first commercial-scale coal gasification plant — one that will manufacture synthetic natural gas at more than four times the delivered cost per unit of natural gas.

The approval was a victory not only for the applicants — five large interstate pipeline companies that together serve about one-third of the nation's 45 million gas customers — but also for the coal industry and the Carter administration's energy planners. They have been pressing, with little success so far, for major coal-based synthetic fuel development.

The plant would also mean higher gas bills for 15 million consumers in 30 Eastern and Middle Western states.

William Murphy Jr., a lobbyist here for the American Natural Resources Company, the principal corporate sponsor, described the 150-page order approved today as "generally satisfactory," despite revisions in an earlier version.

One revision was a change in the sponsors' allowable rate of return on investment from the 15 percent they proposed to 13 percent. Mr. Murphy said that "some of the consortium partners have been insisting on 15 percent."

If the sponsors proceed with the proposed plant, it would be built beside lignite strip mines at Beulah, N.D., a wheat-growing area of the Great Plains. The plant has been in the planning and approval-seeking phase for more than five years, during which the estimated construction cost has mounted to more than $1 billion. Lignite is a low-thermal-energy coal, already widely used in North Dakota and Texas to produce electric power.

Using a version of the so-called Lurgi process, the gasification plant would convert lignite and vast amounts of water from Lake Sakakawea into high-thermal, pipeline-quality synthetic natural gas, or SNG, at a price the sponsors estimate to be between $5.56 and $8.62 per thousand cubic feet. Natural gas from wells has been selling at about $1.20 per thousand cubic feet, with increases a certainty.

The commission's crucial decision was to overrule one of its administrative law judges and to allow the companies to average the higher cost of the SNG among all their customers whether or not they receive any of it. Gas consumers also would pay a prorated share of the construction cost.

Affirmative Action Hit By Connally

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 (NYT) — John Connally, a candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, denounced affirmative action programs yesterday as "divisively harmful in their effect."

In a speech prepared for a charity dinner here for the City of Hope, a medical center in California, Mr. Connally said that "these solutions make innocent Americans pay a debt owed by society as a whole."

He praised civil rights legislation on voting rights, jobs and housing, which he said had given an "uplifting" message "to those Americans left behind: We will help to catch up." But he spoke strongly against what he termed the present tendency of government to "answer remaining frustrations by the implementation of affirmative action programs."

Such programs "lead to charges of reverse discrimination," the former Texas governor said. "Reverse discrimination only replaces an old form of injustice with a new form of injustice.

A source close to Mr. Connally, who asked not to be named, said that the speech was aimed at least partly at the large number of Jews in the audience.

'Quota Systems'

While affirmative action in schools and jobs has been widely supported by many Jews, there has been considerable opposition among Jews to "quota systems," under which Jews and other minorities have suffered discrimination.

Mr. Connally angered many Jews by proposing on Oct. 11 a peace plan for the Middle East that would require Israel to return most of the areas it occupied in the 1967 war. The plan would also give Palestinians some autonomy in those regions in return for a guarantee of Israeli security and an assured flow of Arab oil at relatively stable prices. Since then, Mr. Connally has been trying to curb criticism from Jewish quarters.

In yesterday's speech, he said that the imposition of "ratios and quotas in employment, in education, in political endeavor — regardless of merit" would "permanently substitute the crutch of dependency for the value of personal and racial pride."

"Whether labeled reverse discrimination, preferential treatment or any of a number of other terms," Mr. Connally said, "the practice of ceding grace to one group over another is a betrayal — not a fulfillment — of American values."

2 Are Convicted Of Racketeering On N.Y. Docks

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Anthony Scotto, 45, a politically influential leader of the International Longshoremen's Association, was convicted yesterday on charges that he had obtained more than $200,000 in cash payoffs from waterfront businessmen in "a pattern of racketeering."

A jury also convicted the co-defendant Anthony Anastasio on charges that he had obtained almost $50,000 in cash payoffs. Anastasio, 50, is the executive vice president of Local 1814 of the longshoremen's union, the Brooklyn local that Scotto heads.

Judge Charles Stewart Jr. set Jan. 4 for sentencing. They could face up to 20 years for racketeering, in addition to one year for each of many payoffs and five years for tax evasion.

During the nine-week trial, New York Gov. Hugh Carey led a list of prominent figures, including former mayors John Lindsay and Robert Wagner, who appeared as character witnesses and praised Scotto's reputation as a respected labor leader.

The prosecution charged that Scotto and Anastasio had obtained a total of $350,000 in payoffs in a labor racketeering scheme and had evaded income taxes on the money. The defense said that Scotto had merely accepted some campaign contributions for political candidates, including Gov. Carey.

Havana Blocks 2 U.S. Flights

MIAMI, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Cuban government yesterday blocked two charter flights from picking up hundreds of Cuban political prisoners and their relatives and bringing them to the United States.

An Air Florida flight full of Cuban-exile tourists landed in Havana and was supposed to pick up 80 political prisoners and relatives. But the plane returned empty to Miami.

Then, a Southeast Airlines Boeing 720 was left waiting at the Miami airport when it was refused landing rights by the Cuban government. It was not known why the flights were not allowed to proceed or when they might be rescheduled.

Soviet Aides in Rome

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP) — A Soviet parliamentary delegation on foreign affairs, led by candidate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev, arrived in Rome yesterday for a five-day visit.

Canada Rejects Eskimo Claim to Northwest Land

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Federal Court yesterday rejected an Eskimo claim to ownership of 30,000 square miles in the Northwest Territories, but recognized that they hold aboriginal rights in a substantially larger area.

The larger area is "subject to the aboriginal right and title of the Inuit [Eskimos] to hunt and fish," ruled Judge Patrick Mahoney. But the area's size remained unclear, said John Merritt, a lawyer for the Eskimos, and it appears that mining companies will be able to operate there.

Judge Mahoney lifted a temporary injunction prohibiting mining firms from operating in a region about 1,000 miles north of Winnipeg. The injunction had barred the government from issuing prospecting permits and mining leases and from recording mining claims within three miles of a major river crossing or caribou calving area in the disputed territory.

"That makes aboriginal title unclear," said Mr. Merritt, "and we are carefully reviewing the judgment." Judge Mahoney also absolved mining interests of blame for the decline in caribou herds.

Eskimos claimed 30,000 square miles that included land to the west and south of Baker Lake, but aboriginal title was not granted because that land was once shared by Indians and Eskimos.

U.S. Army Plans New Recruit Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — The U.S. Army soon will offer high-quality young volunteers increased education benefits up to $6,000 to enlist in the infantry or other combat branches.

At the same time, the Army is planning to broaden its testing of a two-year enlistment, a year shorter than the usual minimum hitch.

These are among key measures Army manpower planners hope will overcome a deficit in enlistments and help them reach their fiscal 1980 recruiting goal of 183,000 men and women.

Army officials are also concerned about a drop in the quality of the enlisted force, as reflected in a 10-percent decline last year in the number of recruits who were high school graduates.

With a $55-million advertising campaign, the Army aims to attract many more high school graduates with offers of bigger post-service education benefits.

Army officials said they plan to increase educational benefits from $3,000 to $4,000 for a three-year enlistment and from $4,000 to $6,000 for a four-year hitch. The program of increased benefits may be offered as early as next month.

Qualified volunteers in the two-year enlistment test program will be eligible for a $2,000 education payment, as are those who have enlisted under a limited test of the two-year program begun last year.

The great bulk of the volunteers enrolled for the increased schooling benefits and the two-year enlistment test are expected to be young men, because the emphasis will be on service in combat specialties and women are barred from serving in combat units.

The two-year enlistment experiment begun last year has been a failure, with only about 1,700 volunteers signing up, army officials acknowledged. But they blamed the poor results on restrictions that prevented them from advertising the two-year option widely.

Meeting on Namibia Reaches Agreement

GENEVA, Nov. 16 (UPI) — Most participants at a UN-sponsored meeting on Namibia (South-West Africa) agreed in principle yesterday on the creation of a demilitarized zone along the northern borders of the country as a way of ending the fighting that has delayed independence elections.

Officials at the informal talks said "a great deal of work" has been done on clarifying positions. They said that South Africa, after initially opposing the proposal, agreed that the plan could work if the United Nations would give assurances against military incursions into Namibia by forces of the South-West Africa People's Organization, operating out of Angola and Zambia.

France Assailed On Atom Plant

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, Nov. 16 (AP) — Politicians here and from Luxembourg sharply criticized France's plans to build a nuclear power station at Cattenom, near the border with the two countries.

Saar Deputy Premier Werner Klumpp said on the Saar radio today that the French government had not advised responsible officials in the West German government of plans to expand the Cattenom plant. Mr. Klumpp said that this contradicted the spirit of German-French cooperation.

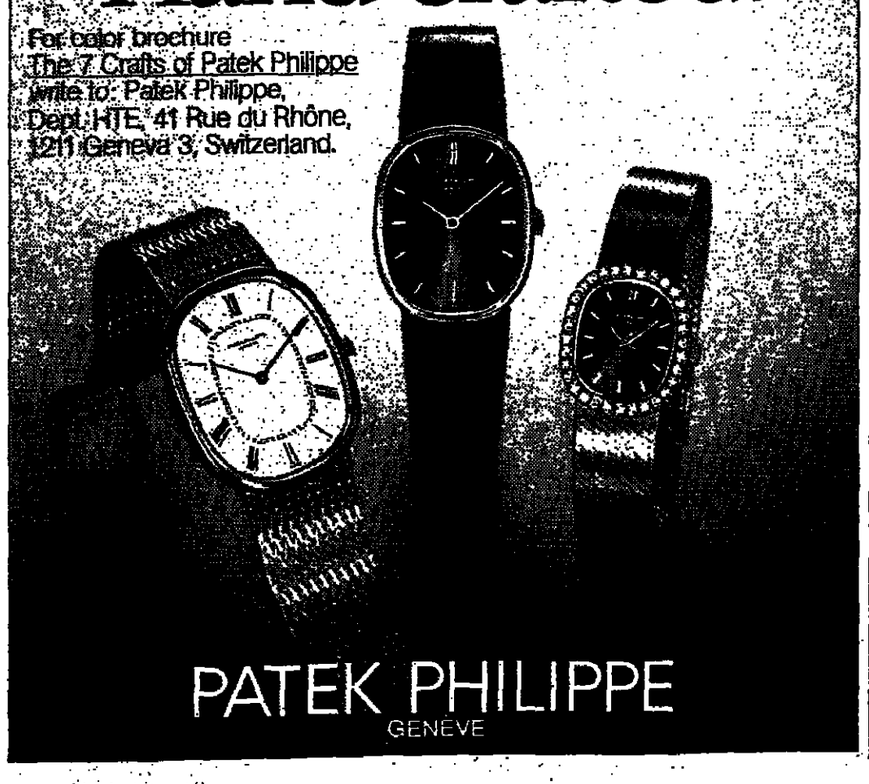
Gaston Thorn, the foreign minister of Luxembourg, also speaking on a Saar radio program, said that the people of his country are upset over the speed with which the French are moving to expand the nuclear plant.

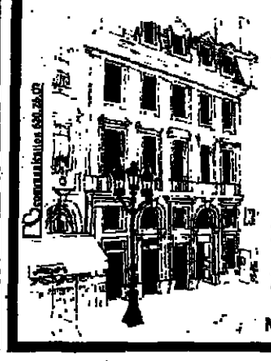
Parma Blast Toll at 21

PARMA, Italy, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — The death toll from an explosion Tuesday at Parma's main hospital rose to 21 today when Teresa Lamagni, 77, died of multiple injuries.

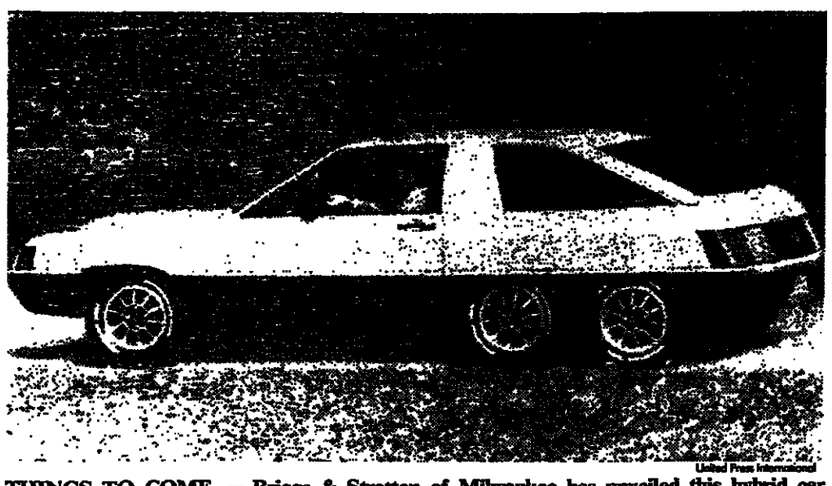
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United Press International

THINGS TO COME — Briggs & Stratton of Milwaukee has unveiled this hybrid car powered by batteries or gasoline engine or both. The extra wheels support 12 batteries in the rear of the car. The company has no plans to produce the vehicle, which has a 300-mile range and gets about 140 miles to the gallon of gas for its twin-cylinder air-cooled engine.

In Unofficial Transcript of Dissident's Trial

China Leaders Compared With Radicals

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Nov. 16 (NYT) — An unofficial transcript of the trial of China's best-known dissident, Wei Jingsheng, discloses that he argued that China today is little different from what it was during the Cultural Revolution if a citizen cannot criticize government leaders.

"The constitution gives the people the right to criticize leaders because they are human beings and not deities," Mr. Wei told the Peking People's Intermediate Court at his trial last month. "Criticism cannot possibly be nice and appealing to the ear."

To insist that it must be, Mr. Wei added, would be to return to the troubled days of the radicals, or so-called Gang of Four.

Mr. Wei was sentenced to 15 years in prison for counterrevolutionary activities and passing military secrets to foreign newsmen. His trial was officially described as open to the public, although none of his friends or family members was allowed to attend.

Material Confiscated

A week after his conviction, parts of an unofficial transcript of the courtroom proceedings began to appear in installments on Peking's "Democracy Wall," put up by an underground journal called the April Fifth Forum. However, when representatives from the group tried to sell a mimeographed partial version of the transcript at the wall last Sunday, the police confiscated the material. They also arrested several persons, including a man who had offered to make change for the group and three customers.

Later, the police also detained an editor of the April Fifth Forum, Liu Qing, who had voluntarily gone to the Public Security Bureau to try to help those who had been seized. Police officers told Mr. Liu's brother he had been charged with illegally publishing the transcript.

It is not clear how the April Fifth Forum got hold of the document, which, pieced together, runs to more than 50 pages. But the transcript does offer an unusual insight into the thinking of the Chinese authorities toward dissidents and the daring of Mr. Wei in challenging them.

Four Principles

Although China's new criminal law entitled Mr. Wei to defense counsel, he chose not to accept a state-appointed lawyer. Instead, the transcript shows, he conducted his own defense, appealing to the court's sense of democracy. Some Chinese feel this was an error and he should have stuck to narrower legal grounds to test the new criminal law.

On the charge that Mr. Wei was a counterrevolutionary, the prosecutor took a firm stand. China's constitution "stipulates extensive democratic rights," he said. But they must be based on the so-called four principles: leadership by the Communist Party, socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought.

"The citizen only has the freedom to support these principles and not the freedom to oppose them," the prosecutor said.

In his defense, Mr. Wei asserted that the prosecutor was debasing the concept of revolution by suggesting that a revolutionary is someone who supports those in power and a counterrevolutionary is a person who opposes those in power. That, he said, was an idea of China's radicals.

Mr. Wei, 29, is a former Red Guard in the Cultural Revolution and soldier. He had worked at the Peking Zoo as an electrician before his arrest. His father is a senior Communist Party official.

In the full transcript, Mr. Wei identifies a number of foreign correspondents with whom he had contact, including Richard Thwaites of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Nigel Wade of the Daily Telegraph in London, Georges Biannic of Agence France-Presse and Ian Mckenzie of Reuters news agency.

However, none of them was called to testify. Nor have any of the newsmen been charged with treason, as they could be under Chinese law.

Rapists Sentenced to Death

PEKING, Nov. 16 (AP) — A court in Hangzhou has sentenced 27-year-old twin brothers to death for raping 106 women over a four-year period, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

One of the twins, Xiong Ziping, described as the ringleader of a gang of workers, will be executed without delay. His brother, Xiong Beiping, was given a stay of sentence for two years during which, while doing hard labor, his attitude will be observed. If it is judged correct, he could have his sentence reduced to imprisonment, the agency said.

For S. Korea Interim Presidency

Kim Rejects Party Move To Draft Him for Election

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Nov. 16 — Kim Jong Pil, the new president of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, rejected today an attempt by the party to draft him as a candidate in next month's balloting for interim president.

At a marathon caucus last night, the executive council of the party voted unanimously to urge Mr. Kim to become a candidate, but left the final decision to him.

Mr. Kim, who was elected Monday as the leader of the ruling party, told 500 party members this morning that he would not be a a candidate. He did not rule out a future candidacy, however.

He praised acting President Choi Kyu Hah, who is expected to be the only candidate for interim president, for creating "a national consensus" since President Park Chung Hee was assassinated on Oct. 26.

Neutral Choice

Opposition leaders regard Mr. Choi, a former career diplomat, as a man with no political ambition — and, as such, a neutral choice for interim president. Mr. Kim is closely associated with Mr. Park's policies, including the suppression of criticism and dissent. He organized the 1961 coup that put Mr. Park into power and was the first director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Meanwhile, a member of South Korea's leading opposition party warned today that "another grave tragedy will result" unless the constitution is revised before presidential elections are held. Lee Min Wu of the New Democratic Party urged Mr. Choi to cancel his plan to elect a caretaker president under the current constitution and to move first to revise the basic law.

Mr. Choi called last week for an indirect election of a caretaker president under the present basic law by an electoral college. The election was set for early next month. The caretaker president would be expected to carry out constitutional revisions and call new elections based on the new constitution "as soon as realistically possible."

But Mr. Lee said that the constitutional revisions should be made within three months and a new president, not just a caretaker, elected by popular vote rather than by an electoral college within three to four months thereafter.

He also demanded an early suspension of martial law, political neutrality for the military, the repeal of a special decree banning anti-government activities, the release of political prisoners, and the restoration of freedom of the campus and the press.

Earlier today, the martial law command announced that colleges and universities would be allowed to reopen on Monday for the first time since Mr. Park's assassination. Junior colleges and graduate schools have been open since last Monday and no incidents have been reported.

The government ministries concerned were reported to be pushing preparations for the release and reinstatement of college students and political dissidents jailed under a special decree imposed in 1975 by Mr. Park to stifle political opposition and outlaw anti-government activities.

But sources said that eight dissidents were picked up by police on suspicion of violating the martial law decree prohibiting group activities. Three dissident journalists were detained earlier on suspicion of similar violations.

Yesterday, Mr. Choi said that the Cabinet would resign to assume responsibility for Mr. Park's assassination when an interim president was selected. He told the reopening of the National Assembly that "all members of the Cabinet felt responsibility for the Oct. 26 incident and expressed their intention to resign."

He added, "I instructed the Cabinet ministers, however, to continue their duties until a new government takes power."

2 Quakes Shake Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 16 (AP) — Two mild earthquakes shook northeastern Greece and the Athens area yesterday, but caused no injuries or damage, the Athens Seismological Bureau reported.

U.S. Allows S. Korea In 'Consultants Club'

SEOUL, Nov. 16 (NYT) — The United States has allowed South Korea into the exclusive group of industrial nations with which it consults annually on major economic policy developments.

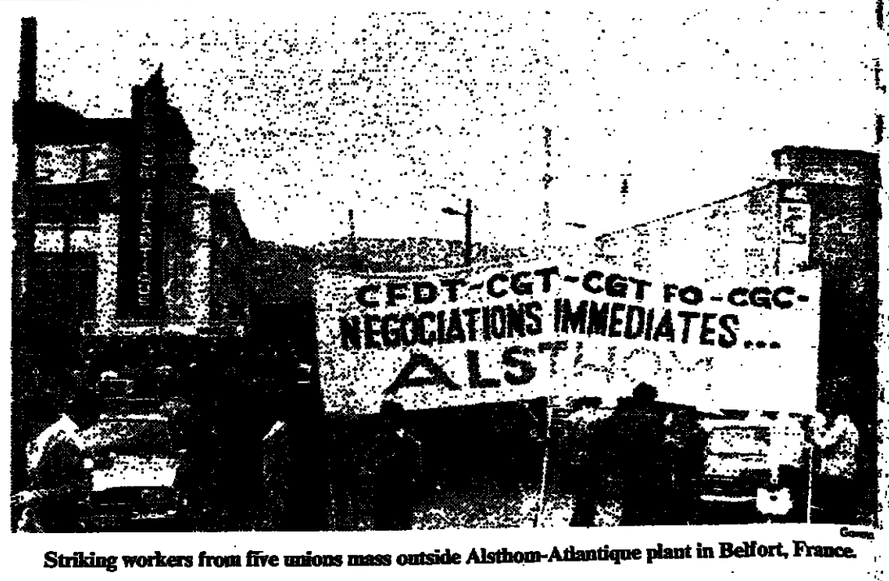
The move was signaled by the convening last weekend of the first annual session of the U.S.-South Korea Consultative Council for two days of talks on global, regional and bilateral economic problems. The United States holds similar sessions only with its major European allies and Japan.

For South Korean officials, joining the club of consultants was a morale booster. They portrayed it as another symbol of foreign recognition of South Korea's maturation as a young industrial power. It also served to underscore their efforts to portray a business-as-usual posture following the assassination of Mr. Park.

Richard Cooper, who as undersecretary of state for economic affairs is the ranking U.S. international economic policy specialist, led the U.S. delegation in what he said was a continuing effort to "thicken and broaden" the two nations' economic partnership.

The meetings were not designed to elicit agreements or resolve outstanding trade disputes, according to the participants. Rather, a South Korean source said that the U.S., among other things, was anxious to develop an understanding on oil import policy that might lead to a more united front among industrialized nations dealing with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In the first nine months of this year, the U.S. had a balance of payments surplus with South Korea. In that period, South Korea imported $3.3 billion worth of U.S. goods, a 56-percent increase from the same period last year. In the same period, South Korean exports to the United States amounted to $3.2 billion, up only 12 percent from last year.



Gamma

Striking workers from five unions mass outside Alsthom-Atlantique plant in Belfort, France.

'Fed-Up' French Workers Lead Unions in Strike Against Alsthom

By Jonathan Kandell

SPECIAL IHT REPORT

BELFORT, France (IHT) — Viewed from company headquarters and the government ministries in Paris, the French labor movement can sometimes appear menacing, with its leadership strongly inclined to class struggle and its rank-and-file made restless by worsening unemployment and inflation.

But viewed from Jacques Schoen's perspective on the factory floor about 220 miles southeast of Paris, that same labor movement can seem so afflicted by divisions and insecurities that a strike call becomes a hit-or-miss affair.

Lately, Mr. Schoen and his fellow union organizers at the Belfort plant of Alsthom-Atlantique, a leading manufacturer of heavy electrical equipment, have scored a direct hit against management. A strike at their factory has entered its eighth week, and has become the most significant labor struggle in France this autumn.

But Mr. Schoen, an official with the Socialist-led CFDT, disclaims credit for the strike. He does not believe that his union nor the three others at Alsthom have either the strength to rally workers or even the ability to predict labor explosions.

"This strike was a real surprise," he said. "I don't know how many other times the unions called for action and the workers failed to follow. This time I guess they were just fed up with management."

Mr. Schoen's modesty is credible when one bears in mind that only about 18 percent of the 7,500 employees at Belfort's Alsthom plant are unionized and that the four unions — the Communist-led CGT, the Socialist-minded CFDT, the moderate FO and the white-collar CGC — are often at loggerheads.

Nor is Alsthom unique. In the opinion of many labor analysts, the French trade union movement is among the weakest in Western Europe.

In Great Britain, West Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, a majority of blue-collar workers are union members and the local labor scene tends to be dominated by one large trade union federation, or two at most.

But only about 20 percent of French employees are unionized. Ideological and power struggles between the trade union federations tempt management to try to divide worker factions at the negotiating table. Union coffers are so bare that strikers must often appeal to public charity to survive a lengthy work stoppage. And compensation for income lost during a strike is almost always part of a settlement with management.

At Alsthom, union spokesmen are quick to credit the maladroitness of the management for igniting the strike, pushing a majority of the workers behind the unions, and maintaining a rare unity among the competing labor factions.

"We warned the management well before the strike that the mood in the factory was turning ugly," said Gerard Grunblatt, an engineer and CGC member who was as startled as anyone else to see his white-collar union close ranks with Marxist labor groups. "At this point, we feel that the factory's performance will improve only if most of the workers' demands are met — and that it will only get worse if the strike is broken."

Alsthom, one of the oldest industrial enterprises in France, was founded exactly a hundred years ago, when the country encouraged the growth of manufacturing firms in this area to compensate for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to the Germans in the war of 1870.

The company's factory at Belfort is best known for its production of electric locomotives and turboalternators, used in nuclear and conventional energy plants, both in France and abroad.

In September, the management ordered the buildings repainted and decorated to receive its leading 250 domestic and foreign clients for the firm's centenary celebrations. But not a word was said about what the company intended to offer its employees, and as the Sept. 27 anniversary approached, rumors swept the factory floor that workers would only be given a choice between a bottle of cognac, a company-inscribed pen and a medal.

"Everybody felt their dignity had been flouted," said Andre Kaufmann, an organizer for the Communist-led CGT, the union with the largest following.

As it turned out, the management had been planning all along to announce a package of benefits for its employees, including an extra day's vacation, a $70 bonus, and a $17 monthly raise.

But before these offerings were made public, the unions ordered a strike. An unexpectedly large group of workers responded, and more than a thousand employees occupied the factory forcing management to cancel the celebrations.

The unions, agreed on joint platform, demanding an extra month's salary, more vacation time, a reduction in working hours, and other benefits.

"To use the occasion of the visit to the factory by 250 of our principal clients who are the source of our livelihood only damages the interests of everyone," declared the company president, Roger Schulz, who demanded that the plant be vacated before negotiations could begin.

Hoping to drive a wedge between union and non-union workers, the management maintained that the occupation of the factory was the work of militants who were preventing large numbers of employees from earning their salaries. But three votes in October and this month indicated that the number of workers in favor of prolonging the strike had grown to over 60 percent of the labor force, and the factory has remained occupied.

The management also tried to split away the white-collar force, the most vulnerable employees at the factory because company loyalty is such an important factor in promotions.

"About two weeks ago, we called a meeting to discuss the strike," said Mr. Grunblatt, the engineer and CGC member. "About ten people stood up and insisted that we break away from the other labor groups because we had nothing to gain. We found out later that they were stooges sent by the management."

Despite the unity between the four unions during the past 50 days, the process of arriving at common negotiating positions can be cumbersome and the potential for disputes is always present.

Tactics and Strategy

At the CFDT, for example, members were asked to sound out non-union workers for their opinions. The union then meets with its members to establish tactics and strategy, and broaden or narrow its demands. Afterwards, all four unions gather to work out a unified platform. Anytime management makes an offer, the full cycle is repeated.

A good deal of time is further spent collecting funds to cover the bare necessities of striking workers and their families. More than $200,000 has been donated until now, a good portion of it from the municipal government, which fortunately for the unions happens to be leftist.

This financial weakness can only be solved by expanding union rolls to bring in more dues from members. All labor unions at Alsthom are hoping that a successful conclusion to the strike will swell their ranks. But the recruiting drives lead to arguments, minor ones so far.

The Communist-led CGT has tried to project an image of militant leadership during the strike and has criticized the Socialist-controlled CFDT for resisting calls for large street demonstrations and the sending of 1,000 workers to a Paris demonstration.

"If we have the management at Alsthom cornered, it is because we have strong CGT here," said Mr. Kaufmann, praising his union. "We are urging workers to unionize, and of course if they ask us what union we tell them the CGT."

Bernard Barloy, a CFDT official, is also confident his group will expand its membership if the strike is successful. "And it will become unionized in the forseeable future. There is still a certain image of unions wasting their time fighting among themselves," he said.

On Arms, Economics, Human Rights

Unesco Panel Seeks Wide Reforms

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT) — A Unesco-sponsored peace forum here today recommended slowing the arms race, the implementation of a new world economic order to reduce inequalities among nations and the protection of human rights.

The conference, which ended today, was called "to discuss what can be done in practical terms to achieve peace," a Unesco spokesman said.

The 56 participants were of varied backgrounds, including Colombian writer Cabriel Garcia Marques, Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, former Mexican president Luis Echeverria and actor Peter Ustinov. Two of the participants, Sean MacBride and Philip Noel-Baker, are Nobel Peace Prize winners.

A number of participants agreed that the conference would produce no concrete results, but, Mr. MacBride noted, it "gives a sense of direction to those working for peace."

Some also said its goals were more idealistic than practical and that there were no solutions to today's problems. Mr. Ustinov observed: "Among the many fine and passionate words spoken here, the moving address by [Nobel Prize winner for physics] Professor Isidor Isaac Rabi is the only one in which a speaker has admitted that he had no solution, which proves that Professor Rabi, at least, is on top of his subject."

But one practical result of a last-day session marked by bickering over the text of the communique was a $1-million donation to Unesco by Ryochi Sasakawa, president of the Japan Shipbuilding Foundation, for a permanent annual prize for education in peace.

Talks focused on shifting money spent on arms to aid for the developing world. Edgar Faure, a former President of the French National Assembly, proposed the creation of a common fund financed by a tax on industrialized nations' military credits. The money would be spent on aid to Third World countries.

The forum's final declaration noted that current expenditures on armament are equal to the gross national product of the 75 poorest nations of the world and that 80 percent of the world's ressources are consumed by 30 percent of its countries.

To correct these imbalances, the forum called for the implementation of a new world economic order which would reduce inequalities between the industrialized nations and the Third World.

"We must change the structures of relations between countries," said Muzzamel Huq, an agronomist from Bangladesh. "There is an international military order; a new international economic order is necessary." He also said that the developed world finances only 10 percent of the total cost of the development of the Third World.

The Peace Forum also called for a ban on nuclear weapons, "respect for the inalienable rights of women to an equal participation and responsibility in decisions on all levels" and respect for the rights of children.

1.5 Million Japanese Drill for Earthquake

SHIZUOKA, Japan, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — About 1.5 million persons took part in Japan's biggest peacetime anti-disaster exercise today after experts predicted that a major earthquake could strike a wide area southwest of Tokyo at any time.

The drill, involving the army and police, covered about 150 industrial towns along the Pacific coast. Shortly before it began, three mild earthquakes shook parts of Japan's main island of Honshu. No damage or casualties were reported.

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Broadway's Jed Harris Dead at 79

Directed Big Hits During 1920s, '30s

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Jed Harris, 79, a brash Yale dropout who produced and directed some of the most notable Broadway plays of the 1920s and '30s and had a reputation as a theater genius before his luck faded, died at a hospital here yesterday of an undisclosed illness.

Mr. Harris had a flair for doing shows that were artistic triumphs and also made lots of money, a talent that he described with characteristically exuberant immodesty in a theatrical memoir, "A Dance on the High Wire," which was published last week.

Mr. Harris was 26 when he produced his first big hit, the show-business melodrama "Broadway." The production cost $11,000, he said in 1930, but netted him $1.3 million and was one of four hits he had running on Broadway in the 1927-28 season. The others were "Coquette," a drama starring Helen Hayes; "The Front Page," and "The Royal Family," a spoof of the Barrymore theatrical dynasty.

The four shows ran for 1,593 performances in an era when a hit was calculated at 100.

A flamboyant man of intermittent charm, Mr. Harris had great success with a wide variety of shows, ranging from Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize-winning drama of small-town life, "Our Town" (1938), which he produced and directed, to the Old-New York drama "The Heiress" (1947), an adaptation of "Washington Square" by Henry James.

Noel Coward dubbed him "destiny's tot" and playwright Moss Hart wrote, "Every aspiring playwright's prayer was: 'Please, God, let Jed Harris do my play!' "

After his extraordinary early successes, Mr. Harris had his share of bad luck; he once had six flops in a row.

Mr. Harris' behavior was sometimes so outrageous that other show-business figures, unable to top it, could respond only by understatement. He once received dramatist George S. Kaufman while in the nude. All Kaufman could find to say in parting was, "Jed, your fly is open." But later, Kaufman said tartly, "When I die, I want to be cremated and have my ashes thrown in Jed Harris' face."



United Press International

FULL-DRESS ADDRESS — Swaziland Minister of Agriculture Abednigo Hlophe wears a costume of red and white feathers, calf-hair and leopard skin — an ensemble "for very special occasions" — as he speaks at United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization talks in Rome.

Korchnoi Appeals For Son's Release

STRASBOURG, France, Nov. 16 (AP) — Former Soviet chess master Viktor Korchnoi appealed to the European Parliament yesterday to pressure Soviet authorities for the release of his son, Igor, 20, who was arrested Tuesday in Moscow.

"The only crime of my son is love for his father," Mr. Korchnoi told reporters. "He preferred to leave the Soviet Union to join me, and so he refused to go into the army." The elder Korchnoi has been granted political asylum in Switzerland.

Arthur Whitehouse

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Arthur G.J. Whitehouse, 83, an internationally known author who reshaped his own experiences as a British pilot in World War I and as a U.S. war correspondent in World War II into numerous novels, books and magazine articles, died yesterday at the Lincoln Park (N.J.) Nursing Center.

Mr. Whitehouse, familiarly known to his readers as "Arch," had published, since 1955, more than 40 books, and his many magazine pieces had been collected in five volumes. Among his most notable works are "The Fledgling," an autobiography, and "Squadron Forty-Four," a novel. His last novel, "Wings for the Chariots," was published in 1973.

He was born on Dec. 11, 1895, in Northampton, England, and, at the age of 9, emigrated with his parents to the United States, where they settled in Newark, N.J. In 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, Mr. Whitehouse returned to his native land and enlisted in the Northamptonshire Yeomany.

In World War II, as a correspondent attached to the Royal Canadian Air Force, he went on several anti-submarine patrols over the North Atlantic. When the United States entered the conflict, Mr. Whitehouse, at the invitation of the U.S. Writers' War Board, became a correspondent for the board, as well. He eventually covered the first U.S. air attacks on Nazi-occupied Europe.

Rachel Yanait Ben-Zvi

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 (*Reuters*) — Rachel Yanait Ben-Zvi, 93, widow of Israel's second president, Izhak Ben-Zvi, and a leading figure in the Israeli labor movement, died today.

12th Moon Of Saturn Discovered

U.S. University Team Uses Spacecraft Data

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16 (UPI) — Scientists at the University of Iowa, using data from the Pioneer-11 spacecraft, have discovered a 12th moon of Saturn, the school announced yesterday.

Astrophysicist James Van Allen said evidence of the new moon was found through examination of absorption signatures — tracks in the mass of electronically charged particles in Saturn's magnetic field.

"A big object like [a satellite] absorbs particles oscillating back and forth in a magnetic field like that," Dr. Van Allen explained. "The spacecraft sees a void of energetic particles because of absorption by an invisible body."

From that void, he said, scientists may conclude that a previously undetected satellite is orbiting Saturn.

"We have at least one additional satellite which prevously has not been confirmed," Dr. Van Allen said. "There is the possibility of two others." He added that the findings will be detailed in a paper to be published shortly in Science magazine.

He said that five absorption signatures were found by Pioneer-11, which orbited the planet in August. Among the five, he said "one corresponds very closely to an object seen by the Pioneer-11 imaging team. Also, that object is in about the same orbit as that of one observed in 1966, but this one had not been confirmed by subsequent observation."

He said his team also found another set of radiation tracks not previously reported by the Pioneer crew — "almost certainly" indicating a 13th moon, which he called "a specific University of Iowa discovery."

There was also a third set of tracks that may be still another moon, but Dr. Van Allen said interpretation of that data is still ambiguous.

The astrophysicist, for whom Earth's Van Allen radiation belts are named, said that the primary finding of Pioneer-11 was the discovery of Saturn's magnetic field, but that the discovery of the moon was "welcome and unexpected."

He said the discovery of the moon was accomplished by a new technique called "particle-beam astronomy," a method of checking aborption signatures superior to optical observation from ground-based telescopes. "We might very well find more satellites around Saturn by this method," he said. "We may find more around Jupiter."



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Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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Carrington's Triumph

While the old man in Qom shamelessly mocks diplomacy, Lord Carrington practices it, coolly and effectively. His latest triumph in negotiating an agreement on transitional procedures for Zimbabwe Rhodesia is an object lesson in statecraft. Would that the ayatollah were watching.

* * *

Lord Carrington reasoned, threatened, bargained and cajoled to achieve results that seemed beyond reach. His success where others have consistently failed is a tribute to intelligence, vision and perseverance. And it is a tribute to diplomacy, itself. Where there is a commitment to use it, diplomacy is almost infinitely flexible. Congratulations, also, to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have displayed such a commitment.

The final stage of the talks, which began yesterday, may be easier than the first two because it has them to build on. Like collage or mosaic, as the pieces are put in place, the image begins to emerge. At a certain point, the outcome becomes almost inevitable (almost because there is always an element of uncertainty, which provides the excitement of both art and diplomacy). That point has been reached in the London talks against substantial odds. Agreement on a constitution and pre-election arrangements clearly foreshadow a cease-fire.

There is disagreement among the parties about the amount of time needed to establish a cease-fire. The Patriotic Front wants two to three months, allowing time to consolidate its forces inside the country and prepare for elections. Lord Carrington favors 10 days to two weeks. If there is a compromise, precedent suggests it will be closer to the British foreign secretary's preference.

But a successful conclusion to the Lancaster House talks, unfortunately, cannot guarantee a peaceful transition to internationally recognized independence for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Britain and a handful of Commonwealth countries have agreed to monitor the changeover, but not to enforce the cease-fire. London will have complete authority, but will lack the means to see that its will is done. If one or more of the several competing armies decides that the election process is unfair, or simply that its side might lose, a return to the fighting that has already killed 20,000 seems likely.

And there are also geopolitical questions. What happens if the Patriotic Front wins and turns Zimbabwe Rhodesia into a Soviet satellite? That surely is not a result Lord Carrington would welcome. But, as he so clearly recognizes, diplomacy, like politics, is the art of the possible. Since the odds were good that the Patriotic Front would eventually win the war, elections seemed more promising for Western interests than its continuation.

* * *

Whatever the final outcome, Lord Carrington has earned his place in diplomatic history. His contribution may not be as great as that played by his distinguished predecessor Viscount Castleragh at the Congress of Vienna, but his skill supports the comparison.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'Wonder How He's Fixed for Water?'

Efforts to Obscure Watergate's Lesson

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — It is five years since Richard Nixon left the White House, forced to resign by the virtually unanimous, nonpartisan judgment of his constitutional peers in Congress. Has the meaning of that profound event already begun to dim? Are we in danger of being seduced by the cynical notion that it signified nothing, that it was just politics?

The questions have to be asked because a calculated effort is being made to obscure the meaning of Watergate. It is not an outstandingly subtle effort, but few bother to challenge it. There is a danger that some people will unthinkingly accept its corrupting premise.

The premise is that Nixon did no worse than other politicians. Nixon apologists cannot argue with a straight face that he was innocent of the abuses laid to him by the House impeachment inquiry. So they attempt, instead, to argue that everyone else is just as bad.

The device used to that end is to treat any suspect activity involving politicians — however trivial, however proved or unproved — as another Watergate. It is to make Watergate the common denominator of our political society.

Thus Bert Lance's bank maneuvers were called "Lancegate," rice dealer Tongsun Park's favors for congressmen called "Koreagate" and the unsupported charges of criminality in Jimmy Carter's warehouse business "Peanutgate." And now we are told that Edward Kennedy's behavior at Chappaquiddick amounted to "Waterquiddick."

Verbal games cannot disguise the falsity of the comparisons suggested. For whatever wrongs were done in those cases, they lack the essential character of the wrongs that forced Nixon from office. That is the abuse of official power — the power of the president of the United States.

It is useful to look at the record: the Articles of Impeachment approved by the House Judiciary Committee. One article focused on the investigation of the Watergate break-in. "Using the powers of his high office," it said, Nixon had acted "to cover up, conceal and protect those responsible."

Misused Powers

The article that drew the broadest support found that Nixon had misused "the powers of the office of president" to violate "the constitutional rights of citizens" and impair the "administration of justice." Among other things, it said, he tried to use the Internal Revenue Service to punish those he disliked, he unlawfully interfered with the Central Intelligence Agency, he "misused the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service" for lawless purposes, and he created a "secret investigative unit" in the White House for "covert and unlawful activities."

"In all of this," each Article of Impeachment concluded, "Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as president and subversive of constitutional government . . ."

Those who sat in judgment on the president in that extraordinary proceeding were plainly moved by something very deep. It could be called a constitutional fear: a fear that all the defenses against concentrated power written into the Constitution by its framers nearly 200 years ago were in danger of being overridden.

The framers, after all, created a government subject to periodic elections — but that democratic check was not enough of a safeguard for them. They so feared power that they limited it in the Constitution, divided it, gave individuals explicit rights against the government. The result was an immensely complicated system of government but, they hoped, a safe one. Their purpose, Justice Brandeis said, was "not to promote efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power."

Real Issue

That was the real issue in Watergate: the exercise in secret of arbitrary power. The balance of the U.S. system had already tilted toward the presidency, as the presidential war in Indochina showed. Now the office was occupied by someone who recognized no constraint of law in the exercise of power.

To compare the maneuverings of a Mr. Lance with that great constitutional challenge is preposterous. Of course, any wrongdoing may have elements in common with Watergate: lies, for example, or concealment. But that does not make it the same as Watergate, any more than the fact that all horses are four-legged animals makes all four-legged animals horses.

Of course, people without animus also use Watergate to make a point; the symbol is so ready to hand. But the temptation should be resisted.

To call anything and everything "Watergate" is to trivialize a profound event. It is to invite cynicism about a moment when the country returned to the Constitution.

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Centuries of What?

"This is the moment to get rid of the centuries of American domination," said Iran's acting foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the other day. Centuries? Actually, it only seems like centuries. Iran and the United States first came to know each other in World War II, when it was a matter of keeping the Germans out and maintaining the supply route to the Soviet Union. Let's make it 37 years of close acquaintance. As for domination, that's equally dubious. The tangled relationship with the shah's regime turned out to be a good deal more costly to the United States, in all respects, than any efficiently administered hegemony would have permitted.

* * *

Centuries: an interesting slip. Do you suppose that Mr. Bani-Sadr has confused the Americans with the Medes, who, according to Herodotus, did indeed exercise a rough but effective domination in the 7th century B.C.? One of the disadvantages of having a long and complicated history like Iran's is the difficulty of keeping all the national enemies straight. Or perhaps Mr. Bani-Sadr has mistaken the Americans for the British (they all look the same). The British had a certain influence in the Gulf region until 10 years ago. President Nixon, you may remember, thought that the shah ought to take over the British role in stabilizing the politics of the area. That's when the trouble started.

The United States possesses only 203 years of history, hardly allowing the Americans centuries to try to dominate anyone — except, of course, each other. The U.S. Marines frequently point out that they once landed on the shores of Tripoli; the issue was piracy, an activity not entirely dissimilar to what is currently taking place in Tehran. But the mission was a brief one, and even the Tripoli assault lies 1,800 miles west of constituting intervention in Iranian affairs.

* * *

There was indeed a period of what you might call heavy U.S. participation in Iranian politics. It ended not when the shah was overthrown, but five years earlier when he and his country suddenly began to get very rich. Like most revolutions, the Iranian example needs its foreign enemies to maintain its domestic support. But U.S. domination, if that's what it was, lasted only briefly and had faded long before Mr. Bani-Sadr arrived. In Tehran, the rhetoric weapon seems to be getting out of hand — along with the oil weapon and the money weapon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kissinger: Specter of Failure

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In the controversy which has followed publication of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's memoirs, no one has said what one might think obvious, that Kissinger was, ultimately, a failure as secretary of state.

He left Washington with the United States weakened, its prestige and authority diminished, from what it had been when he took office. The war in Vietnam was lost under his stewardship, as the outcome of policies he conceived or carried out. There were no balancing successes. There were, in fact, curiously few successes at all. Yet Kissinger is thought a success.

He is an intelligent man who knows history and has ideas. He is ambitious. Clearly, he wanted to be a great secretary of state. In many respects he was a good one. He has wit and personal charm. These qualities made him a great favorite of the press. They won him the respect of foreign leaders who found him free of that moralism and parochialism which too often characterizes U.S. policymakers. The problem is simply that his policies did not work.

Arms and Detente

The case for Kissinger rests primarily upon the settlement he negotiated for the Vietnam war (for which he was offered, and accepted, the Nobel Peace Prize), his attempt to negotiate a Middle Eastern settlement after the 1973 war, the normalization of U.S. relations with China, and relations with the Soviet Union. The last of these unquestionably improved during Kissinger's years in office. Arms and detente negotiations (the SALT and Helsinki Treaty talks) were successful. They began under another administration, and no doubt would have gone forward under another secretary of state; in fact they did so under Kissinger. He was also right in warning that Soviet and Cuban interventions in Africa were a dangerous new development.

But in Europe, Kissinger grossly overestimated the importance of Eurocommunism and dangerously misjudged post-revolutionary developments in Portugal. He supported the Greek colonels to no useful purpose — and to the ultimate disadvantage of the United States and NATO.

U.S. involvement in the overthrow of President Allende in Chile worsened relations with the Third World and laid the ground for current U.S. difficulties in Central America. Binding U.S. interest and prestige to the shah of Iran, a policy Kissinger did not invent but continued, was a grave error for which the United States now pays the cost.

The Shuttle

In the Middle East, his dramatic shuttle diplomacy produced no settlement. That awaited the courage of Anwar Sadat and the persistence of Jimmy Carter. The changed U.S. policy towards China was overdue and constructive. The real credit, however, must go to Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung. It was in fact China which "recognized" the United States as a means to offset the threat from the Soviet Union. The policy was a venerable one for China: that one foreign "barbarian" be induced to confront another.

The biggest issue during Kissinger's time in Washington was, of course, the war in Vietnam. There is currently a justified controversy over the Nixon-Kissinger policy towards Cambodia, which has been prompted by the book of William Shawcross, "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia." But even if that is put aside, and Vietnam alone is considered, it is necessary to conclude that the policy failed.

When Kissinger became national security adviser in 1969, the Vietnam war had been going on for four years and more than 30,000 Americans had died. U.S. public opinion, troubled from the start about the wisdom of a land war in Asia, had shifted against the war. Richard Nixon had campaigned for the presidency with the promise to end the U.S. role in the war. Hubert Humphrey also said that he would end the war, but he was blocked from disavowing the past policy of the Johnson administration which, as vice president, had been his own as well. Nixon, *faute de mieux*, was the peace candidate, and he was elected.

War Enlarged

What Nixon and Kissinger actually did during the next four years was enlarge the war geographically and hand it over to the Vietnamese (and Cambodians, after 1970) to win or lose. Since the South Vietnamese' inability to deal with the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese had caused the United States to enter the war in the first place, this could only end as it did, in defeat.

The United States withdrew its forces. The South Vietnamese weakened and eventually collapsed under renewed Communist attacks. The remaining Americans scrambled for their lives to rooftop helicopters. It was a fiasco. It was also the inevitable, predictable, outcome of the Nixon administration's policy on Vietnam.

Kissinger argues that it all would have been different had the liberals not attacked him and rallied U.S. opinion to block reprisals against the North Vietnamese — the threat of reintervention or of renewed bombing. But the fact that U.S. public opinion was bitterly split over the war was the condition upon which Nixon and Kissinger had to base their policy from the start. It was a fundamental part of the problem. For the United States itself, it was the most important part. Policy that ignored this was irresponsible policy.

Squalid Defeat

The task was not to lose the war and place the blame on the domestic enemies of the Nixon administration. It rather was to rally U.S. opinion behind a policy able to salvage something from the affair better than a squalid defeat for the United States and its allies.

The actual Kissinger policy to abandon South Vietnam to its enemies, could have been carried out four years earlier, with Cambodia still intact, and with something like a million people alive, including some 20,000 Americans, who were dead when Kissinger and Nixon finally left office. The result for Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, could not possibly have been worse than what actually happened.

Kissinger does not offer his memoirs these days with diffidence. He presents himself as a success. He projects success. He is taken as a success. He is talked about for high office once again. It is a striking case of style over substance. It is a U.S. success story.

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U.S. Defense Numbers Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The events in Iran demonstrate that the most immediate threat to international security comes from the Gulf. But you'd never know it from the defense debate that has built up around the Senate hearings on the arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

The debate focuses almost entirely on costs and hardly at all on particular forces in particular places. What that skewed emphasis shows is that despite all the talk there is not a national consensus, or even an emerging national consensus, on defense.

Almost anybody can be quoted as a witness to the character of the defense debate. Here is Secretary of Defense Harold Brown talking to the Foreign Relations Committee the other day on the administration's response to the Soviet military buildup:

"In fiscal year 1979, we attained the NATO goal of 3 percent annual increase of expenditure. Our fiscal year 1980 budget submission provided for an increase of 3 percent. Our present five-year defense program will require annual increases of at least 3 percent growth, and could well, after analysis, require more."

That numbers game finds its principal explanation in the steady decline of military spending. The military budget has been running down for so long that increases in almost any area do some good. As Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said in a recent briefing, there is a pressing need for such "mundane" items as more ammunition, better maintenance of equipment and installations, more hours of pilot training, increased allowances to offset inflation and the depreciation of the dollar.

Such unglamorous items, however, are appetizers for the anti-defense bloc in Congress and the administration, which regularly devours military budgets. While the arms control debate has weakened the knee-jerk anti-defense group in the Senate, that group remains very strong in the House of Representatives and parts of the administration, including the White House maybe even the Oval Office itself. As a practical matter, accordingly, the only way to get money for many "mundane" matters through the administration and the Congress is to wrap them up in an abstraction like a percentage of the whole budget.

A similar logic applies inside the Pentagon. The uniformed services have allowed their thinking to be dominated by the victory in World War II. They have shaped, and continue to shape, U.S. forces for a big war, and that bent is reinforced by the defense contractors.

Nuclear Emphasis

Thus the emphasis has been, and continues to be, on the biggest ticket of all — the nuclear deterrent. Next in importance is the European theater. Other areas of confrontation, though, have far lower priority. Moreover, within every service, the most sophisticated technology — nuclear carriers, high-performance aircraft, and the most advanced tanks — take precedence.

But while the stakes are high in the nuclear area and in Europe, the chance of actual fighting is small. Much more immediate threats to the peace arise in other areas — notably the Gulf.

Secretary Brown and those around him understand full well the need to stress the projection of U.S. power to the Gulf. But to assert that priority in the budget runs athwart stiff resistance from the generals and admirals — most of them far more serious about procurement than strategy. Rather than have most of the military-industrial complex gang up against a changed budgetary emphasis, the tendency among high Pentagon officials is to buy them off by maintaining intact the basic structure of forces. Given the state of the defense establishment, in other words, the easiest way to get an increase anywhere is to get an increase everywhere.

Yielding to that all-or-nothing pressure, however, is a formula for a weak military posture. For the big-war emphasis continues even as the danger from more limited encounters grows. The tendency of the military to abandon strategic thought for quartermaster interests is accentuated. The incentive to keep forces abreast of developments in the real world diminishes.

So it is important to impart to the defense debate in the next few weeks a far more detailed character. Pressure has to be put on the services and on the president to come up with a truly good defense program. The present U.S. situation is one where the incentive is only to cut costs. We are in the position of a man who enters a restaurant and beckons to the waiter. The waiter asks: "Would you like to see the menu?" The man replies: "No. Just bring me the check."

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The West Bank Folly

Israel is turning the offer of "autonomy" to Palestinian Arabs into a sham. Under the cover of a developing peace with Egypt, Prime Minister Begin and his Cabinet seem to be doing their utmost to frustrate the other half of the Camp David accords. They are provoking even moderate West Bank leaders into hostility and binding them to the Palestine Liberation Organization. How the Israelis expect to negotiate with people they seem determined to humiliate is almost beyond understanding.

* * *

The domestic political interests of a now feeble Israeli regime are an obvious but insufficient explanation. If this is good politics, the question becomes, why? Do the Israeli people really favor the banishment of the elected Arab mayor of Nablus for impure thoughts? He has been accused of making a private — and provoked — remark to an Israeli general expressing some degree of understanding for the Palestinian guerrillas who killed 34 Israelis in a coastal raid last year. Did not Begin once play on the hesitant sympathy of Jews for his political terrorism? Do the Israeli people really favor a policy whose only outcome can be the permanent occupation of a million Palestinians condemned to such conflicted emotions?

With one mayor's arrest, the Israelis have now prompted the resignation of the mayors of all 25 cities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, plus general strikes, demonstrations and some violence. They will no doubt settle the argument with a show of military force.

They will then proceed, insensate, to a newly announced policy to double or triple the Jewish population of the West Bank. Although elaborately justified with legal theory, and probably too expensive to bring off, this effort aims to settle a different argument — about West Bank sovereignty — by further assertions of force. The new settlers, it should be noted, would be recruited not because of any military or even "biblical" imperative but to compensate the sponsors of a recent seizure of private Arab lands that Israel's highest court found illegal, in no way justifiable on security grounds.

* * *

And when the turmoil subsides, Israel will again ask the world to believe that no Palestinians could be lured into negotiations to receive the promised "autonomy." That has so far, sadly, been true. It will surely remain true so long as such inflammatory policies are pursued. Moshe Dayan recently quit the Begin Cabinet with the complaint that it does not understand the Arab mentality. One does not have to be Arab to perceive such elementary affronts to human nature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Rhine Pollution

Gary Yerkey is perfectly entitled to take a dim view of international law, and does so in his article on pollution of the Rhine (IHT, Oct. 11). But it is not quite accurate to claim that "nowhere in international law is it written that fouling the Rhine is illegal."

While it is true that international law (not all of which, by the way, is written) may not yet prohibit pollution which has not been demonstrated to cause damage, this is not an issue in the case Mr. Yerkey discusses (Handelskwekerij G.J. Bier en Stichting Reinwater vs. Mines de Potasse d'Alsace). Without reviewing the agreed sources of international law, I would simply call Mr. Yerkey's attention to several of the benchmarks of international environmental law . . . [one of which] finds expression in Principle 21 of the Declaration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (1972), which asserts that states have " . . . the responsibility to ensure that activities within their own jurisdiction and control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction."

JUDITH KUMIN.

Chambesy, Switzerland.

Insult to U.S.

I am deeply shocked about the unbelievable weakness of the U.S. reaction to the mean insult of the occupation of its embassy in Tehran.

Being an historian myself, I recall Arnold Toynbee's famous book "Challenge and Response" which does not only analyze, but — to a certain degree — forecasts, historic developments. What does such a poor, such a miserable response, or better: lack of response, mean to us, to other people, to posterity?

Please, let me point out that the only sensible comment was given in this respect by John Connally, saying that if appeasement would be an art, no doubt that Mr. Carter's administration was its Rembrandt.

W. OPPENHEIMER

Ascona, Switzerland.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 17, 1904

LONDON — The Duchess of Westminster yesterday gave birth to a son and heir at Grosvenor House. The duchess, younger daughter of Col. William Cornwallis-West, married the duke in 1901. The wedding was intended to be a quiet ceremony, but the church was filled to overflowing with the members of the British aristocracy. The baby will one day probably be the richest man in England. When the late Duke of Westminster, the present heir's grandfather, died in 1899, his personal will was set down for probate at £594,229 and the total value of his estate was estimated at £1.2 million, comprising some 30,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire and 600 acres in London

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1929

NEW YORK — George Cutler, wholesale butter and egg dealer, said to have been a heavy loser in the recent market decline, committed suicide today by leaping from the seventh-floor window of a Wall Street law firm. He was 65. And from Scranton, Pa. comes the report that Carl Motiska, believed to have become mentally unbalanced as a result of losing the greater part of his savings in the recent Wall Street crash, committed suicide today by saturating his clothing with gasoline and then applying a match to them. President Hoover spent today arranging for next week's conference called to prevent stock market mob psychology from demoralizing industry.

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Exhibitions

French Art in the '70s

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT) — The second of a series of three exhibitions on significant developments in French art in the last 10 years at the ARC section of the Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris presents a distinctly different view. The first show, chosen by critic Marcelin Pleynet was nonrepresentational and sober to the point of austerity. This show offers the choice of Gerald Gassiot-Talabot (to Dec. 5), favoring the representational, narrative, aggressive, socially oriented, satirical, obsessional, and occasionally works of critical reflection on art history itself.

The coherence of the show as a whole is not as easy to define as in Pleynet's exhibition and one senses that the unifying link is somewhere outside the canvas, *in attitudes and sympathies that reflect an outlook* on the role of art in society and in communication.

Any grouping of artists of this sort tends to set them revolving like a planetary system around some solar point which is not always obvious. Almost any of the artists chosen by Gassiot-Talabot could have appeared in a different constellation and received a different meaning out of that association. The dominant tone, however, comes from a cluster of 16 artists — Ailland, Arroyo, Cueco, Rancillac, Recalcati, and others — whose work is, or was, founded on a strongly structured political theory or at least reflects some explicit, if sometimes visceral, political sentiment.

Once the dominant hue is thus expressed, others fall in line with various degrees of alacrity. Michel Journiac is represented here by a work devoted to the guillotine (around which he performs an action at certain hours).

Gina Pane, who upset the squeamish by cutting herself with razor blades, appears to be making a statement about "this body" (in the sense Robert Burns that used the word) within the social context, as a suffering entity which it becomes difficult to ignore.

Somewhat the same appraisal can be made touching on the well-nigh unbearable paintings of Michel Parre (*for instance, the amputated female* torso hanging from a butcher's hook), or the impertinent irony of Christian Zeimert, whose "Monument aux Ivres Morts" parodies the pathetic postures of all village war memorials.

Others are less easily drawn into this drift, Cesare Peverelli, for instance, or Jean Voss, or Antoni Tasile, or Bernard Moninot, or Byzantios. Still, being lighted by the central sun of the idea that dominates the show, it becomes relatively easy to read their work in terms of a broad political analysis touching on such matters as alienation and incommunicability. And though such terms lend themselves to discussion on the psychological level, one senses that here psychology is subordinated to the political.

The Hounds of Cueco

These comments are naturally influenced by the knowledge that Ailland's zoo animals are political metaphors for the human condition, and the supposition that Cueco's hounds also reflect something in this order (though what it may be is by no means obvious) since Cueco's art has for many years been shaped by the sort of considerations of which a serious French Communist is capable.

And then, once the word alienation has been pronounced it rather too conveniently becomes a label that covers such diverse undertakings as those of Tirouflet, Sandorfi, Peng Wan-Ts, Kado, Klasen or Le Boul'ch. The convenience is naturally that of the visitor, and does not imply that Gassiot-Talabot's choice is governed by such simplistic considerations.

In fact, that choice is rather eclectic — more so certainly than Pleynet's — and tends to offer wide-ranging hospitality. His text in the catalog (the transcript of an interview) does not really offer a theoretical framework that would enlighten the viewer on the nature of his choice. Though he is very fluent in an easy French way, he is clearly discoursing about an area of experience which he shared with these artists (some of them at least) and in which the French events of May, 1968, play a clear, if undefined, role. The ambiguity of this is also apparent in that one somehow suspects that the most (at one time) politicized of the artists he has chosen have, in fact, *gradually drifted away from their original political intention, even though* their language has remained close to what it was then.

All this suggests an evolution that is hard to define, though it clearly shows a preoccupation with the rhetoric of the visual. Gassiot-Talabot rather glumly observes that in 1979 this type of figuration shows signs of having reached a sort of dead end ("*Je constate de grandes impasses*," he says). His phrase suggests something less sweeping and may mean that a *considerable number of artists are now facing a difficult moment, or again* that a few are now conscious of being faced with very great difficulties.

In any event his choice includes a number of durable artists of the '70s. It is a choice that is often sharp and mordant, and sometimes it reminds one of the sort of pugnacious brashness associated with the mood of American art of the '60s.

Around the Galleries

Phillips' Word Paintings

Paris

Tom Phillips, Centre Culturel du Marais, Paris 3, to Nov. 25.

Phillips has an eclectic talent, since he is at once an artist of considerable *virtuosity* and a poet who works with chance and shapes it to his purpose. It is impossible to separate these two aspects in his work, except for the sequence on Dante that opens the show, and a few isolated works in which no text is involved. Phillips' characteristic form does not so much suggest an illustrated text as it does a text set to music, and looking at his work is strangely akin to a musical experience. The text itself is the result of a process that is difficult and demanding. Phillips takes an undistinguished narrative (a staple for some time was a mediocre Victorian novel called "A Human Document") and, by obliterating all but a few chosen words on the page, connected together by a wandering white line, he creates a terse poetic text, sometimes ironical, sometimes lyrical. Also the fact that the text is created in this way, out of a random fund of words, heightens its impact and gives it a sort of triumphant pathos. "A sound came," says one text, the words emerging out of a *little white cloud*; "sadness was given" another form continues, and further down we read "up." Beneath that is stenciled a quote from Brahms' "German Requiem" — the passage relative to the last trumpet. Phillips' process is far from being a mere technique or gimmick brilliantly exploited, for the process itself is a statement about free will and determinism which is particularly relevant to the present age.

* * *

Antoni Segui, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du President Wilson, Paris 16, to Nov. 25.

Segui was born in Argentina in 1934 (he now lives in Paris) and his art has a sharp ironic twist and offers an ambiguous parody of the Latin leer. The style is an admirably elegant pastiche of naivete, and so is the narrative process itself. The subject matter of all the large paintings on view is a South American park at night and the shady pastimes of its denizens: "Voyeurs," "Impertinent Glances," "Amiable Rape by the Lakeside," are some of the titles, and as they suggest, the roving eye plays an important role in all this. So it is no surprise to see its glance materialized by a fluorescent red or green line that leaves no doubt as to who is looking at what. It may be worth adding that Segui is not involved in the obsessions he depicts, and his statement seems rather to be about the unhappy sense of inadequacy that seethes under the macho leer.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

The Art Market

Japanese Prints Fetch Record Prices

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT) — For the first time in years the French have matched the achievements of their English rivals in a major field. The first part of the Le Veel collection, 184 Japanese prints and one album by Hokusai, sold yesterday at the Palais d'Orsay for a total of 4,418,000 francs, more than doubling the highest estimate. Making allowance for expert Guy Portier's well-known tendency to give low estimates, the performance was nevertheless remarkable.

The collection was made by a French couple, Ernest Le Veel (1874-1951) and his wife Armandine Le Veel (1873-1961). The Le Veels, who started dealing around 1895, did so with the passion and flair of collectors. They kept the best for themselves, refining their collection through continuous weeding out. As a result, several items offered yesterday were of a kind that hardly ever turn up in the market.

The star piece was a collection of 41 plates by Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) from a famous series illustrating Mount Fuji. These were bound in book form, probably at the request of the original Japanese buyer, when Hokusai was finishing an additional 10 plates supplementing his original set of 36 views. Only one other such album has been recorded in the trade. It surfaced on the New York market a decade ago. The Le Veel copy had that quality of impression and impeccable condition *that makes a* world of a difference to Japanese prints — more than in any other form of graphic art. In the last stages of the bidding, the contest was between Marc Blondeau, Sotheby's Parisian expert on masters of the 19th and 20th centuries, and a French collector from the provinces. Blondeau got the album at 1,540,750 francs, the highest price ever paid at auction for any lot of Japanese graphics. Blondeau said he was acting on behalf of "a foreign connoisseur." Professional sources believe that the British Railway Pension Fund was the buyer.



Fine Harumobu sold for 154,570 francs.

Exceptional Condition

The attraction of the collection was in the exceptional condition of several items.

That applied for example to a fine specimen of a print by Suzuki Harumobu showing two young women swaying in the strong autumn wind and clutching their wide-brimmed hats. This subject has been popularized by later impressions, made after Harumobu's death. Original impressions are rare — there was none in the outstanding Henry Vever collection auctioned by Sotheby's in 1976. Cognoscenti say they have never seen one so fresh, preserving the exact balance of shades intended by the artist. At 154,570 francs, paid by a Mr. Sato of Tokyo, it was the most expensive item by Harunobu.

Toshusai Sharaku, that elusive *genius of Japanese graphic art* whose known period of activity covers only 18 months in 1794-95, was represented by specimens in almost equally desirable condition. The portrait of the actor Arashi Ryuzo went to a Japanese buyer for 270,570 francs, making it the second most expensive Sharaku in the world. By way of comparison, another impression of the same portrait included in first part of the highly selective Vever collection sold in March, 1974, at Sotheby's had been cropped at the top and bottom — *this one had its full margins* — and was further spoiled by the later addition of a poem. The Vever price, £5,500, was one-fifth the Paris price.

Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806), not quite as rare as Sharaku, was represented in the collection by some outstanding impressions no longer found in the market. One of his subtler portraits of a woman doing her hair, which successively belonged to three of the greatest French collections, is a marvelous impression. It was bought by the leading Paris dealer in Japanese prints, Huguette Beres, for 209,570 francs.

While justified in view of the quality, such prices could not had been achieved without campaigning on an unprecedented scale by the auctioneers. The expert, Guy Portier, innovated in the cataloging by stating the dimensions of *the impressions within a millimeter*. This allowed buyers to assess the precise condition of the margins — a major concentration of the collectors who dislike trimming. The Japanese were impressed by this initiative.

Auctioneer Jean-Louis Picard got himself invited to Japan by the daily Yomiuri and spent a fortnight in Tokyo and Kyoto in September drumming up his forthcoming sale. Picard says that about one-third of the Japanese collectors and dealers he contacted made the trip to Paris and could be seen at the three-day viewing.

A fortunate coincidence for Picard is the current surge of Japanese interest in Ukiyo-E. A long despised art-form in Japan, where it was originally produced for the *middle class, not the aristocrats* or the religious institutions, it has become widely fashionable within the last five years. In the last few weeks, the focus has been on Ukiyo-E as a source of inspiration to Western art from Impressionism to the work of Toulouse-Lautrec and Emile Bernard. In Tokyo Picard met Professor Narazaki, president of the Japanese Ukiyo-E society. When the latter came to Paris a week in September to select some paintings for a forthcoming exhibition of Toulouse-Lautrec and Utamaro, he also viewed the Le Veel collection. He was immensely impressed and *made his feelings widely known* on returning to Japan.

In Paris, Picard made sure that the Japanese buyers would experience no difficulty. A Japanese hostess was on hand during the viewing and at the beginning of *the auction the terms of sale were* stated in Japanese — a first at any Western auction. During the auction the computer-operated board flashed the bidding simultaneously in six currencies, including yen.

The next two sessions are scheduled in December, 1980, and December, 1981. Fifty prints to be sold in the second and third sessions.

Wine

New Beaujolais Is Fruity and Smooth

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT) — The usual mad rush accompanied the arrival of new Beaujolais here yesterday. But this year Beaujolais is not the only *primeur* wine released on Nov. 15. Red Gamay (the same grape that goes into Beaujolais) from the Touraine and white Muscadet from the area around Nantes were also available in some bistros.

The day before the release date, Bernard Peret of the bistro Le Rallye (6 Rue Daguerre), with the aid of his family and a reporter pressed into service in the fever of activity, was busy in his cellar bottling the *wine from five of the 20 pieces* (216-liter barrels) he had received a week earlier.

His 11-year-old daughter Florence was placing empty bottles on the gravity-flow filler, Peret himself was putting them through the corking machine from where they moved automatically through a labeler, his 17-year-old son Eric was putting on the capsules and placing *the bottles in cases, and his 20-year-*old son Philippe finished the process by stacking everything away. Peret's wife Jacqueline tended the ground-floor bistro, and the reported tried not to get in the way and to lend a hand wherever he could.

Most bistros had to wait until Nov. 15 itself to receive their wines, but Peret has the advantage of owning a shipper's (*negociant*) license, which authorizes him to receive the new wine about two weeks before the release date. *He may not sell it* before Nov. 15, but having it in hand gives it a rest from its travels and permits him to bottle it beforehand.

He expects to sell about a *piece* a day of Beaujolais over the counter during the first three days and nearly as much by the bottle to take home. The weekend will give him the opportunity to bottle the next week's wine, and so on until the bloom is off the new Beaujolais.

The difference between new and *primeur* is a technicality, explains Peret. A wine is a *primeur* only from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, but it is new wine until the next crop.

*This year the Beaujolais vine-*yards produced about 1.5 million hectoliters, which works out to a more than bountiful 80 hectoliters to the hectare (50 is the normal maximum authorized). A quarter of *a million hectoliters were released* as *primeur*, which must not go over 13 percent alcohol by volume.

Peret's *Beaujolais-Villages is* a delight: very fruity, smooth, fresh, unfiltered and it goes down all too easily. But he said that he had a hard time finding what he wanted. As early as Oct. 23, he tasted many wines that had already lost their freshness because of low acidity and unnecessarily heavy sugaring. Excessively harsh filtering can also take away much aroma and freshness. Peret sees this year's Beaujolais with a roller-coaster profile — some excellent wines but a lot of average and mediocre wines with little *primeur* quality.

Many of his Paris colleagues agreed with this image and some also came up with very pleasant Beaujolais *primeur*. Jean-Marie Picard of Le Petit Bacchus (13 Rue du Cherche-Midi) not only had Beaujolais — which seemed a bit heavily sugared — but also a deliciously light and clean-tasting Touraine Gamay *primeur* from Henri Marionnet near Soings, in the Sologne.

This morning Picard received his Muscadet *primeur* from the Sauvion family at Vallet in the Sevre-et-Maine region. It may only be called simple Muscadet, but it is excellent. Very pale with a slight greenish tinge, the wine is aromatic and smooth but with an underlying balance of acidity to keep it fresh.

Other good addresses for a taste of the new Beaujolais are the Tabac Henri IV, on the Pont-Neuf (also with *unfiltered Beaujolais*); Ma Bourgogne, 133 Boulevard Haussmann; Chez Serge, 7 Boulevard Jean-Jaures in Saint-Ouen (but on the Metro at Mairie de Saint-Ouen); La Cloche des Halles, 28 Rue Coquilliere; La Tartine, 24 Rue de Rivoli.

Others, which an overburdened liver did not permit visiting, are Les Caves Melac, 42 Rue Leon Frot; La Royale, 80 Rue de l'Amiral-Mouchez; Aux Negociants, 27 Rue Lambert, and another Le Rallye (with a different owner) at 267 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Martin.

Dance

Britten 'Pagodas' Revived

By Brendan Fitzgerald

GENOA (IHT) — The opera houses of Genoa and Venice have jointly backed a revival of Benjamin Britten's ballet "The Prince of the Pagodas" that, at its premiere here, looked like the most intriguing dance creation in Italy during 1979. Genoa and Venice were once cities of cutthroat rivalry, but in this co-production devised to frame the talents of Carla Fracci their alliance has proved fruitful.

Perhaps too fruitful. The profusion of motifs derived from Erte and Art Deco in Anna Anni's decor established harmony with the exotica of Britten's score, but emphasized the comparative lack of fantasy in Sallie Wilson's choreography.

The welter of styles starts with a stage severely framed by panels of black lacquer; these part to reveal a decadent fairyland backed by Art Deco tracery. Wilson handles her dancers here with an angular reserve that contrasts effectively with the splashy surroundings and heightens the sinister overtones of this fable of good and evil.

Sallie Wilson is the evil one of two sisters, Carla Fracci the sweet one. For herself Wilson has furnished phrases of swaggering arrogance, but for Fracci's movements the choreography provides less vivid imagery. For Fracci that hardly seems to matter. If the role of Bellarosa offers her nothing stirring to dance she nonetheless makes the part a moving image of innocence, without making it a cliche.

Beppe Menegatti, Fracci's husband, has been the shaping influence over the ballet company that intermittently coalesces around his wife. His direction of his collaborator-choreographers is usually inhibiting, but in this case his overseeing of dance and decor has produced a theatrically viable work.

The first two acts see injustice done and corrected. The recipe for the third is that classic ballet cop-out: a divertissement. Here Fracci's big variation proves limp in structure and her Prince (James Urbain), now human after metamorphosis as an enchanted salamander, has a solo composed of classic leftovers.

Before all that, this ballet offers episodes of fragile beauty in a grab-bag of allusions to other ballets. Anni's costumes abet the fantasy agreeably except for a silly crown on Urbain's virile head and a somewhat sinister penchant for top hats.

As with Britten's score, this ballet peters out in its last act. After an evening of varied and elegant invention, well set off by Michel Sasson's conducting, the music also seems to become disenchanted.

After touring Italy, this production will be seen at Easter at Venice's Teatro La Fenice.

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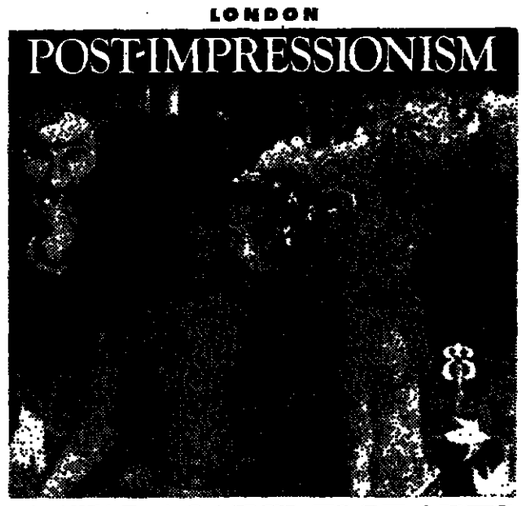
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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

As 70,000 Lead Lives of Painful Depletion

Phnom Penh Defies Its Ravaged Past

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — When Lon Nol was president of Cambodia, lightning one night struck the top of a shrine on a mound from which the city takes its name and split its pointed spire. People took it as a grave omen for the outcome of the war, which Lon Nol was fighting with U.S. support.

Since then, the top of the stupa on the *phnom*, or mound, of the legendary Lady Penh has broken off completely, rounding off the symbolism. It is assumed that it fell during the nearly four years in which Pol Pot ruled Cambodia.

Pol Pot emptied this elegant capital, as he did the rest of Cambodia's towns, for the sake of his destructive experiment in radically reorganizing a society.

The spire has not been replaced since the Vietnamese Army captured Phnom Penh last January, overthrowing the Pol Pot regime. But the topless tower no longer symbolizes the city. Phnom Penh has come back to life.

It is a life of painful depletion — neither the Phnom Penh of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, when 600,000 people lived here graciously, nor of Lon Nol, when 1.5 million hungry and harried displaced persons scrounged for survival.

Nor is it the deserted Phnom Penh of the Pol Pot era, of desolation, vandalism and torture chambers. About 70,000 people have returned, and more would like to come or are on their way.

Human depletion is the most striking facet confronting a visitor, even one who could stay only eight hours. Most of Cambodia's educated people lived in Phnom Penh, and most of those who could have taken advantage of the new authorities' invitation to come home.

Loss of Intellectuals

But there are few of them here, just as there are few educated men and women among the Cambodians who have fled to the Thai border in recent weeks. That gave weight to a remark by a Foreign Ministry official to a group of U.S. congresswomen Monday that 85 to 90 percent of the intellectuals were among the 3 million killed by the Pol Pot regime.

'. . .After the terror of the Pol Pot days, Cambodians rejoice in telling of their pasts and shaking off all pretensions of being what they are not . . .'

Those encountered during the visit, in which officials put no barriers in the way of random conversations on the streets, spoke of their desperate efforts to hide their education, their ability to read and write or to speak foreign languages in order to escape killing.

Dr. Nouth Savoeun, who said he was Cambodia's only surviving pediatrician, commented that even his light complexion — in a country where the peasants are notably darker — made him suspect; he survived by passing himself off as a Chinese laborer.

Today he is director of the 7th of January Hospital, the country's largest. Moreover, he feels no need to hide the fact that he returned here in 1973, after his studies in France, to serve under the anti-Communist Lon Nol regime.

After the terror of the Pol Pot days, Cambodians rejoice in telling of their pasts and shaking off all pretensions of being what they are not. While no one criticizes the Vietnamese-dominated regime of Heng Samrin, none of many persons questioned who hold official jobs pretended to be Communists.

Two Foreign Ministry officials who interpreted for a group of U.S. journalists spoke openly of their past jobs, one as a minor official in Lon Nol's Information Ministry, the other as assistant marketing manager of a British-U.S. tobacco company affiliate here.

Public works are beginning. There is electricity most of the time and water two hours every morning and evening. Factories are being prepared for the resumption of work, although it is admitted that there is no raw material available for them.

Food as Salary

"You have to carry your pay home," said Sieng Kimhoun, the former marketing manager: Since there is no currency, food is the salary for all work. The basic monthly ration for a sedentary worker is 28 pounds of staples — half rice, half corn — plus fish or vegetables when they are available. Family members get partial rations.

Soldiers receive 46 pounds, heavy laborers 35. The result is constant hunger for civilians, even those regularly employed. A teacher at an orphanage, asked about food, replied in the noncomplaining French of Indochina, "It is still a little miserable." A man driving a truck, asked whether he received enough, said, "A little enough."

Dr. Savoeun, whose hospital receives many patients from the provinces, said that bad as the food situation is here, it is worse in the countryside.

From a plane flying here from across Vietnam, the Cambodian countryside east of Phnom Penh looked under sparse cultivation. Heavy flooding, so late in the year, indicated that not only do paddy fields lie fallow but also that their irrigation canals are silted over from disuse.

As a result of famine, Dr. Savoeun called the Cambodian people's state of health "precarious." His hospital has about 600 patients in 577 beds; the number of patients sometimes rises to 800.

The maladies of malnutrition are the principal illnesses, the doctor said. Children's health is particularly bad, he added, because "all come here with intestinal parasites" and consequent anemia.



Associated Press

A boy walks below the Phnom, the mound symbolizing the Cambodian capital. In the foreground are posters, celebrating culture and Communism, put up by the Vietnam-backed regime.

Italy's Economy Thrives On Disaster

By Hobart Rowen

ROME (WP) — By any normal standard, the Italian economy should be caving in. The country is wholly dependent on external sources of oil and coal. Political power is divided so evenly between Communists and non-Communists that continuity of government has become something of a joke.

Moreover, scandal has shaken the one institution that was Italy's Rock of Gibraltar, the Bank of Italy. In a spin-off of convoluted Italian politics, the deputy director-general of the bank was summarily jailed (and later released), and its respected governor, Paolo Baffi, resigned (with no implication of wrongdoing).

Yet this is a thriving, ebullient economy that this year will show a real growth rate of about 4.3 percent, or better than the 4 percent predicted for West Germany. The lira has remained strong, with an export-led boom having produced a balance of payments surplus of about $5 billion this year, a tremendous swing from the deficits that had been incurred after the 1973-74 oil crisis.

"Not only did the roof not fall in, but it's the hallmark of Italy — and has been throughout the years — that they have these crises in which everyone wrings his hands and says 'the sky is falling' and, of course, the sky not only doesn't fall in but things get better," said a U.S. State Department official.

Reserves Doubled

According to the International Monetary Fund, foreign exchange reserves stood at $18.8 billion at midyear, double their level a year earlier. And if Italy counts its gold at market-related prices (as most European countries do), then total Italian reserves are an even more impressive $35.3 billion.

Perhaps the most striking indicator of all, as Fiat President Giovanni Agnelli pointed out in an interview, is that for the first time in history Italy "has well over 500,000 immigrants in the labor force, doing jobs that Italians won't do anymore."

Importing workers has been common for many years in the thriving European industrial belt, especially in West Germany and Switzerland — and many of the immigrants were Italian. Now, immigrants come to Italy from North Africa, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

One reason for Italy's extraordinary success is that this country cannot be judged by "normal standards." Gazing out over the ancient city from an elegant rooftop hotel restaurant, a high government official said:

"You must remember that Italy is the Middle East of Europe. There is an element of venality here. Everything can be bought and sold. For a price, you get anything done."

Thus, to avoid taxes as well as the crippling effect of Italy's tarnished and inefficient bureaucracy, the private sector has partially gone underground. Estimates of this "submerged" economy range anywhere from 10 percent to 30 percent of a $200-billion gross national product.

In a way, the clandestine activities plug a gap that the central government will not or is not able to fill. Moreover, says an Italian, "the submerged economy supports a great personal capacity and desire for independence. It is close to the Italian character we know as 'little bosses'." In fact, much of the export boom has been led by small and middle-sized companies in the underground economy.

By far, the great bulk of Italian exports is in two categories — engineering and textiles. One of the biggest growth items in the last five to seven years has been in machine tools, industry sources say. Surprisingly, Olivetti is the main supplier of the digital-machine-tool industry in West Germany.

"You don't ordinarily think of Italy as a machinery exporter," said Marcello Colitti, director of planning and development for ENI, the state holding company for energy. Most of these exporting companies are relatively new — that is, formed entirely after World War II. Quality — style and design rather than price — is the main reason for growth. Labor costs per unit are about the same as elsewhere in Europe.

And, of course, one especially important part of Italian exports comes from the huge Fiat conglomerate — which, however, is having trouble at home because of competition from French and other imported cars. "And over the horizon lies the Japanese menace," says one expert.



The Washington Post

To be sure, one can paint the darker side of the Italian economy. The terrorism is real, the political unrest is real and the shake-up at the top of the Bank of Italy has added uncertainty. Inflation is rampant, at annual rates of about 15 percent, its continuation assured by the *scala mobile*, the indexation plan.

The government projects a 15-percent rate for 1980, but more likely it will get worse — as it will in all consuming countries — a result of this year's round of oil price increases.

The current-account balance — trade and services — which is likely to be a hefty $5 billion this year, could drop as low as $2 billion next year, according to Bank of Italy economists. And the real growth rate of the total economy will subside to perhaps 1.5 percent next year.

Still, any positive growth is not too bad given the worldwide crisis atmosphere.

The generally predicted European recession or slowdown for 1980 could impede somewhat the pace of Italian exports, 60 percent of which go to neighboring countries. Yet the most recent government figures, while acknowledging that export growth may slow from last year's 11 percent to 6 percent this year, still forecast a 10-percent expansion in 1980.

To sustain the economy at home and prevent a sharp rise in unemployment, now at 8 percent, the government recently approved a $375-million program for new housing and a shift in taxes designed to reduce the burden on low-income families and to boost excises on luxury goods.

But nobody pays much attention to such announcements. What is taken seriously is the cost-of-living figures used for the *scala mobile*.

Good Relations

Despite their overwhelming dependence on imported energy, especially oil, the Italians have protected themselves by maintaining good relations with their traditional Mediterranean sources, notably Libya and Algeria.

Giorgio Mazzanti, the president of ENI, said that the philosophy behind the Italian energy program is that the whole world must depend on oil and other hydrocarbons "for a long period ahead" and that means striking the best possible deals with producing countries.

Italy's oil needs are being met by diverse suppliers: Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the North Sea, Kuwait, Nigeria, Iran, Qatar and Abu Dhabi. Mr. Mazzanti hopes to pick up a little oil from Mexico in future years. Mr. Colitti of ENI said the key energy issue for Italy is not supply "but how you pay for it."

The most exciting current energy project is a 1,500-mile-long trans-Mediterranean pipeline, which, beginning in 1981, will carry 4 billion cubic meters of gas from Algeria to Italy. This pipeline will run across Tunisia, dipping under the Sicilian Channel from Cap Bon to Mazara del Vallo, then moving across Sicily and the Italian Peninsula.

Italy already has a gas supply network that includes major pipelines from the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, its own domestic sources and liquefied natural gas from Libya, which is regasified at a plant in Panigaglia.

ENI — ninth among the 500 largest industrial corporations outside the United States — also is active in developing other sources of energy, including nuclear.

The ILO Without U.S., 2 Years Later

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (IHT) — Two years ago, the United States withdrew from the International Labor Organization because of disillusionment with the agency's role in protecting and improving the rights of workers.

To the chagrin of some ILO officials, who still are trying to patch over the loss of the U.S. contribution ($19.9 million in 1977 or about one-fourth of the ILO budget), the agency still reverberates to speculation about whether the United States will return, and whether the pullout achieved its purpose.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sent the organization a warning in 1975, citing four worries. Two concerned harshly critical resolutions about Israeli policies in the occupied territories that were passed at the ILO's annual conferences in 1974 and 1975. These, wrote Mr. Kissinger, had politicized what was meant to be a specialized UN agency.

The third charge was that the ILO's extensive human rights machinery never had been used on East European questions.

Fourthly, Mr. Kissinger complained of the ILO's tripartite constitution that brings together workers, employers and governments. He suggested that any distinction between these groups in Eastern Europe was bogus.

Mr. Kissinger's letter gave the ILO two years to get its house in order. In the event, it failed to satisfy a committee set up to advise President Carter that included George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO.

The U.S. withdrawal dismayed Western allies, who considered that the best way to reform the ILO was from within, while many Third World diplomats saw the U.S. action as pique at losing control of an agency that it traditionally had dominated.

ILO officials, for their part, saw the organization as a victim of a convergence of events. It was a time when the United States felt the need to stand up to what was seen as a hostile alliance in the United Nations between Eastern Europe and the Third World.

This coincided with domestic pressure on President Carter, who had a debt to repay to Mr. Meany for delivering the labor vote in the 1976 presidential election. The labor leader had been vociferous about the lack of trade union rights in Eastern Europe since the Soviet Union joined the ILO in 1954 after the death of Stalin.

There is speculation that a similar convergence of events may be working in favor of a U.S. return. Mr. Meany is retiring, and many expect the AFL-CIO to call for a return at its next executive council meeting on the argument that, by continuing to stay out, the United States may lose its influence.

A spokesman for the AFL-CIO, Allen Zach, said this week in Washington that the labor organization's executive committee Wednesday heard an encouraging report on ILO developments from Lane Kirkland, who is in line to succeed Mr. Meany. The council asked its international affairs committee to study "the question of reaffiliation if the time became ripe between. . .this week and the next [AFL-CIO] council meeting in February," the spokesman said.

Many believe that the U.S. withdrawal has indeed led to improvements in the ILO.

The key test is human rights. Coincidentally, the ILO's governing body — the policy-making organ that ended its latest session on Friday — has been facing up to the ILO's largest contributor, the Soviet Union, about the lack of trade union rights in that country.

Soviet Response

In what is seen by many as the acid test of the ILO's effectiveness in enforcing its many labor conventions, the Soviet Union has been accused by Western unions of suppressing the Free Union of Soviet Workers and a second union called SMOT, thus breaking the ILO's convention on freedom of association.

On Oct. 10, the Soviet government responded to the ILO that the Free Union was not genuine because its members belonged to different professions. Those that were in jail or hospital, the note said, were delinquents or sick. Describing the charge as artificially created, the note also warned the ILO against pursuing the case and accused ILO officials of leaking details to the Western press.

It was the second such warning in six months. On the advice of a special committee, the governing body has ignored it for the second time and decided to press the Soviet government for details, in particular whether it is possible to form unions in the Soviet Union independent of the government and the Communist Party.

The United States should have cause to be satisfied that, for two successive years, the ILO annual conference has failed to condemn Israel — although this is considered due to the introduction of a secret ballot and the improved situation following the Camp David, Md., agreement rather than to the U.S. withdrawal.

Israel ties in with the question of tripartism in Eastern Europe. Since the United States withdrew, Western delegations have engaged the East and the Third World in a dour struggle over the ILO governing body, where there are 28 seats for governments, 14 for labor and 14 for employers.

Ten of the government seats are reserved for states of "chief industrial importance," thus giving the West an advantage. The West has agreed to relinquish this and divide the seats into four geographical areas, but only if the Third World agrees to a committee to filter out political resolutions at the annual conferences. This has been accepted, and the only sticking point is the number of seats to be given Africa.

East European countries have been isolated in this debate. They have argued unsuccessfully for a separate geographical area and for greater representation in the workers group, where they only have two members, and the employers group, where they have none because of the lack of free enterprise in East Europe. Echoing many of Mr. Meany's arguments, the West has refused to compromise.

Many diplomats here thus feel that the ILO has acquitted itself well and that the United States has no grounds for not returning.

But there are also those who feel that the U.S. withdrawal was mistaken in the first place. These officials and diplomats, who include many friends of the United States, are worried that other Western delegations are being pushed into adopting what one calls "the Kissinger line" of seeing everything in terms of standing up to the Soviet Union.

They also are concerned that, if and when it returns, the United States will threaten to pull out again when it is dislikes certain votes.

Nonparticipation

These diplomats argue that the United States has a history of withholding payment and nonparticipation in the ILO. They point out that, despite Mr. Meany's charges, the AFL-CIO never used the ILO to charge the Soviet Union for violating labor conventions. Furthermore, the United States has signed only seven ILO conventions, and none is concerned with human rights.

While the United States held up payment to the ILO in 1971 and 1972 after the appointment of a Belorussian deputy director-general, Pavel Astopenko, the Russians have been scrupulous about paying. Although their latest contribution of $8 million, due last June, is late, some feel that this is a warning about pursuing Soviet human rights cases. Others think that it has to do with a shortage of currency after grain purchases from the United States.

Nevertheless, there are still more U.S. professionals in the ILO — 52 — than Russians — 40. Many ILO officials say privately that the Russians are underrepresented in the staff and in the ILO governing body, and that greater participation by them would help in the tortuously slow liberalization of Eastern Europe.

But there are few signs that this would be acceptable in a U.S. election year, when the Soviet threat will be a key election issue.

Crucial Role

This raises a concern among diplomats who argue that, amid international tension, there is clearly a role for multilateral organizations.

The ILO, they say, clearly has a crucial role in defusing a time bomb that may in the long run be more dangerous than East-West tension: the growing poverty in the developing countries, where an estimated 1 billion jobs need to be created by the end of this century. This is not to mention the problems posed by rising unemployment in the West and by work accidents which in 1974 killed, blinded and crippled more than 2 million workers in the United States alone.

Clearly, this calls for wholehearted U.S. participation in the ILO, as opposed to exclusive concern with the human rights violations in East Europe — serious though they may be — or constant reminders of why, and to what effect, the United States withdrew two years ago.

Washington's Position

WASHINGTON (IHT) — Tad Linsenmayer, assistant director for international organizations at the U.S. Department of Labor, said this week that the Carter administration was continuing to follow the developments at the ILO and had sent observers to major ILO meetings including the session of its governing body that ended on Friday.

"Our future relationship with ILO is under active study," he said. "We don't anticipate any quick findings on this because it's a fairly complicated set of issues we are dealing with. Some of the developments over the last couple of years have been positive, although there are some issues which are still not resolved."

He said that the administration "expects to be able to make some kind of a finding, perhaps early next year."

Asked to cite an example of a positive development, Mr. Linsenmayer noted the action at the ILO conference last June adopting a procedure for a secret ballot. The secret ballot allows "the nongovernment delegates — workers and employers — to vote their conscience without fear of recrimination by their governments, whereas with a roll call or show of hands vote, the government representatives are right there and there is no disguising that in some cases the governments are telling the delegates how to vote."

Among the issues that have not been resolved, in the U.S. view, is that of the future of the ILO human rights machinery.

Last June, ILO members set up a special working party to examine what is called the ILO "special list" and "special paragraph" — forms of censure of member nations violating human rights provisions.

The Soviet Union, with support from some other countries, proposed the elimination of those forms of censure — a move that the U.S. government would consider disastrous for ILO, Mr. Linsenmayer said — but the effort failed.

Next June, however, the ILO again will address that subject, and the United States is waiting to see the result of this. Mr. Linsenmayer implied that this would be considered in weighing a U.S. return to the organization.

For Iranian Students in U.S., Crisis Tops Off Difficult Year

By Francis X. Clines

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A few blocks from the White House, an Iran-born student named Shahrzad stared into her coffee cup and tried to summarize the point that she thinks U.S. citizens have been missing through the days of the siege of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran: "Imagine the reaction if the United States had taken in [German Nazi leader Adolf] Eichmann — that's how Iranians felt when you took in the shah."

She looked up with a hard stare. "Can't you understand?"

Shahrzad and other Iranian students here who sympathize with the embassy takeover and the seizure of hostages would like to put this question to the U.S. public. But they find themselves frustrated, sensing hostility on the same U.S. streets where they heard good wishes last winter at the triumph of the Iranian revolution.

With Iranian students singled out by the Carter administration for visa investigation, new anxiety has been injected into their lives. "A lot of the students are caught in the middle," said Siak Moayedi. "The embassy thing doesn't have anything to do with them, but they're targets now."

Mr. Moayedi has spent 10 years studying in the United States, watching his country from afar, making the rounds of Iranian students as he did yesterday morning at American University. His basic position is to denounce the autocratic methods of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "The shah and Khomeini are from the same box," he said.

This contention is sharply denied at American University's Moslem Students Center, where Hamid Abrishami complained that the U.S. media had helped feed anti-Khomeini feeling by failing to report all the facts that led to the takeover of the embassy.

"The shah has killed 300,000 of his own countrymen," said Mr. Abrishami, a student here for five years. "He has plundered the country. He is a criminal."

Mr. Moayedi, in a separate interview, responded: "Give Khomeini 25 years in power like the shah, and he'll kill 300,000."

David Carliner, an immigration lawyer here who has been busy all week handling inquiries from anxious Iranian students and confused university officials, said that he had quite a few clients who had become disillusioned after supporting the ayatollah. "They went home to take their place in the revolution, but then came back, especially young women, liberated, who can't get a university education over there."

The point of greatest concern for Mr. Carliner is the "terrible precedent" that he believes is being set by the Carter administration's decision to require Iranian students to come forward for an investigation of their visitors' papers.

"I would estimate the largest number of these students are not political," he said. "They're here for an education. But now they're being treated as a separate class among all the foreign students in this country. I fear this 'solution' will last beyond the problem."

An administration official conceded that no one was sure what would come of the process of ordering about 50,000 students to report at immigration offices.

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Dollar Drops After Iran Report; Pound, Gold Up Amid Confusion

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ) — With the dollar buffeted amid concern and confusion over developments in Iran, sterling rose more sharply than other major currencies due to British domestic considerations and its growing role as a speculative refuge for dollar-holders.

The prices of gold, meanwhile, advanced $6 an ounce from yesterday to $390.50 in late afternoon trading, although it was easing toward the close, dealers said.

After opening firm, the pound moved erratically against the dollar throughout the day. By the late afternoon, however, it was quoted at $2.1592, up sharply from $2.1435 yesterday.

Dealers explained that most of sterling's strength was a direct reaction to the dollar's weakness after reports today that Iran's foreign minister had said Iran would cease to accept dollars in payment for its oil exports. That report later was denied by the Iranian oil minister, and this heightened the confusion in the market.

Heavy buying of British government bonds in the wake of a 3-point boost in Britain's minimum lending rate to 17 percent yesterday also drew strong buying pressure on sterling, gilts dealers said.

The conflicting reports on Iran's intentions did little to help the dollar. It had been trading at 1.7856 Deutsche marks when it was reported that Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had said Iran now would price its oil in a basket of currencies consisting of marks, Swiss francs and French francs. That basket reportedly was also to include the yen in deals with Japan. Afterward the dollar plummeted to 1.78 DM, bid.

After a denial of the pricing report by Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar, the dollar failed to regain earlier losses. By the end of the day it was trading at 1.7773 marks.

Market Confused

According to several dealers, the market does not know how to respond to developments in Iran. One said the dollar did not rebound on denials of the pricing report because "nobody really believes the Iranians anymore," and dealers "just do not know where to turn."

Another dealer added that, at its late levels, the dollar looked firm. Although "no one wants to be short [contract to sell later] on dollars over the weekend, no one is willing to go long [contract to buy] either," he said.

Sterling, however, was seen as a currency with increasing near-term attractiveness. One dealer even suggested that, because of higher interest rates in Britain and what he considers the likelihood of sharp oil-price increases next month, sterling "easily" could end the year at the $2.20 level.

"The dollar is going to remain under pressure as long as this Iranian situation continues, and the logical place to put your money is in sterling," he said.

A number of dealers were not surprised by the market's failure to react to news that Britain's gross domestic product had fallen 2 percent in October and was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. One dealer, however, said that such figures, coupled with anticipation of higher inflation by year-end and with higher unemployment, suggest that sterling actually is "toppish" and being held at higher levels because of world political uncertainty at the moment.

The dollar fell to 1.6483 Swiss francs from 1.6540, to 4.1625 French francs from 4.1815 and to $Can.1.1817 from $Can.1.1840. The dollar managed to edge higher against the yen, trading at 246.40 compared with 246.30.

Gold trading throughout the day was generally on the quiet side, a dealer said. However, there was a flurry of excitement on the news that Iran was to reject dollars as payment for oil. This caused the price to jump to $390.35 for the afternoon fixing. The denial of the report by Iran did not affect the mar-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)



United Press International
Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca smiles during Senate hearing.



John Pizzey

People in Business

Vienna-based European American Underwriters has named John Pizzey general manager. He was formerly executive vice president of the Iran American International Insurance Co.

* * *

The Fidelity Bank in London has named Foreign Exchange Manager Alan Morgan assistant vice president.

* * *

Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd. has appointed Director John Galvanoni a manager of the Eurobond Dealing Department.

* * *

Anne Guibal has been named director of external communications and public relations of CII Honeywell Bull, succeeding Michel Bazelaire. She was formerly responsible for the company's Internal Communications Department.

* * *

The Sharjah Port Authority has appointed Director of Business Development Philip Forrest managing director replacing Robin Crawshaw. Paul Nicholson has been appointed director of finance and administration. Alan Sampson has been named marketing manager.

* * *

United Technologies has appointed former Director of Iranian Operations Richard Reichmann as Dubai-based area director for the Gulf States.

* * *

Zilog has appointed Director of Marketing in Europe Amaury Pleiara to the newly created position of general manager for Europe, based in Maidenhead, England.

Wall Street Prices Lower

U.S. Bank Prime Lifted to 15¾%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 — Led by Citibank, most money center U.S. banks boosted their prime lending rate on corporate loans by another quarter point to a record 15¾ percent today. The boost, along with a surprising increase in the U.S. money supply, put the New York Stock Exchange on the defensive today and prices closed lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.63 to 815.70, erasing yesterday's gain, and declines led advances about eight to five as volume eased to about 30.06 million shares.

After initial weakness, the market began to rally but traders began selling in the afternoon as a precaution against some adverse development in Iran over the weekend, analysts said.

Reuss Critical

Citibank noted the formula it uses to set its prime called for a 16 percent rate but the bank had limited its increase to 15¾ percent. Banks have come under intensifying political criticism as the prevailing prime has rocketed this year from 11½ percent to its highest levels in history.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss called today's increase in Citibank's prime rate "completely unjustified" because "the rates banks pay for funds have been declining."

The influential Wisconsin Democrat said that "the banks are simply profiteering by these continuing hikes in the prime rate above what the Fed's monetary policy calls for."

"In the last two weeks the federal funds (overnight bank reserves) rate has dropped two percentage points and the interest rates banks pay on large certificates of deposit are beginning to decline, falling nearly one-half percentage point in the last week."

The increase follows the Federal Reserve report late yesterday that the nation's basic money supply soared $3 billion in the most recent week, a jump far bigger than expected and one that further confused the outlook for the Fed's monetary policy.

Today, the Fed reported that U.S. manufacturers operated at 85 percent of capacity in October, seasonally adjusted, compared with 85.2 percent in September.

The rate for primary processors fell to 87.4 percent from 87.5 percent and for advanced processors to 83.7 percent from 84 percent, it said. The Fed said that capacity use among materials processors rose slightly to 86.8 percent from 86.7 percent. Durable goods materials processors had an unchanged rate of 85 percent, while the non-durable goods rate slipped to 89.8 percent from 90 percent and energy materials processors operated at 87.3 percent compared with 86.8 percent.

Among the actives, Boeing fell 2½. UAL slipped ⅝. UAL's United Airlines decided not to exercise options to buy 22 Boeing 727 airliners.

However, Boeing later said it expects to produce 28 commercial planes a month at least through 1981. The company said deliveries of the 767 will begin in the last half of 1982 and the 757 in the first half of 1983. Boeing said that announced orders for 1979 and 1980 will not reach the 1978 figure but that the backlog of current orders, plus the higher value per plane, will provide the company with an excellent business outlook.

Among the ailing autos, General Motors, which plans additional layoffs, dropped ⅜ and Ford 1⅜. But Chrysler picked up ¼. Volkswagenwerke agreed to buy Chrysler's Argentina operations for $50 million.

Some oils were strong again, including Sun Co., Southland Royal-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Japan

Furukawa Electric

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	175,020.	148,720.
Profits.....	2,870.	3,890.

Maruzen Oil

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	570,810.	422,000.
Profits.....	367.	1,280.

Chrysler, in Strategy Shift, Seeks Foreign Partner in U.S. Ventures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler is actively pursuing the possibility of joint ventures in the United States with foreign automakers to try to raise part of the huge amount of outside capital it desperately needs, Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca said in an interview yesterday.

The company's new strategy, Mr. Iacocca disclosed, does not call at present for sale of any Chrysler assets except its 15-percent interest in the French automaker Peugeot and some Canadian real estate. He said that Chrysler hopes to raise about $300 million from the two moves, but has not ruled out more asset sales "if it turns out we can't raise enough money any other way."

At present, Mr. Iacocca said, Chrysler feels "pretty certain" it has firm commitments for more than $900 million of the $1.5 billion it must raise on its own to qualify for the $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees proposed by the Carter administration.

Sources said the $900 million estimate includes previously reported concessions from the United Auto Workers union, proposed tax breaks and subsidies from state and local governments in areas where Chrysler operates plants, some disposal of assets, and possibly some of the proceeds of a private offering of new preferred stock that the company is contemplating.

Mr. Iacocca indicated that Chrysler has abandoned its previously reported strategy of placing a substantial part of its assets on the auction block with the aim of quickly obtaining an infusion of new money. Company insiders have speculated for months about possible sale of Chrysler Financial Corp., the automaker's large, unconsolidated finance subsidiary, and of several profitable plants.

Instead, the cash-starved company is looking to possible foreign partners to try to reduce its total anticipated expenditures for new products in coming years, Mr. Iacocca indicated.

He said that he has talked with at least two foreign car makers about setting up joint vehicle-assembly operations in the United States, and with "maybe one or two more" about joint manufacturing arrangements for certain vehicle parts. He did not name the companies.

Speaking after leaving a Senate Banking Committee hearing where he had testified in connection with the administration's proposed aid package, he said that Chrysler has made a study about joint assembly with a foreign company and now has a request for another study from a different concern.

The chief executive of the No. 3 U.S. automaker had told the committee that Chrysler "would very much like" to find an overseas partner to use some of the company's excess assembly capacity, but that a change in federal legislation may be needed to allow whatever cars would be built under such an arrangement to count toward the company's federally mandated mileage requirements.

Mr. Iacocca's remarks are the first clear indication that such a move is considered high priority by Chrysler's top management. Sources said that Chrysler has held discussions with the West German firm Volkswagenwerke for a possible joint venture involving Chrysler's engine plant in Windsor, Ontario.

The Chrysler chairman reiterated the company's assertion that its hopes for increasing its market share and moving solidly into the black in the next two years are based on "conservative" economic estimates.

Under questioning by the Senate panel, however, he conceded that Chrysler recently reduced its forecast of the total U.S. car market in 1980 to about 9.3 million units from the estimated 10.5 million that it had counted on previously. And he admitted that if industry-wide car sales continue at such "disaster" levels into 1981, Chrysler's cash-flow projections and profit-improvement plans probably would collapse and the company would be forced out of business.

House Committee Acts

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — Legislation to permit the federal loan guarantees was approved by the House Banking Committee last night, but the package appeared headed for trouble in the Senate.

The House committee vote was 24-17, closer than expected. Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, forecast that when the Chrysler package reaches the House floor "it's going to be very close."

Controversial amendments were added by the House committee while Mr. Iacocca testified for 3½ hours across Capitol Hill in front of a highly critical Senate Banking Committee. Revealing that 200 of his 5,000 dealers have filed for bankruptcy in the last 60 days, Mr. Iacocca warned that time is short to stave off a Chrysler failure.

Mr. Iacocca said that Chrysler faces a potentially fatal loss of confidence among customers and creditors unless action is quick on the aid request. He conceded that "about half" of Chrysler's current predicament could be attributed to management failures.

Testifying later before the Senate committee, Alfred Kahn, chairman of the administration's Council on Wage and Price Stability, repeated his controversial statements of the last week that Chrysler's recent 3-year wage settlement with the United Auto Workers union exceeded the Carter administration's wage guidelines, and that the UAW will have to make additional sacrifices to help save the company.

One possible union sacrifice would be to require that the UAW buy stock in Chrysler. This requirement was adopted as an amendment in the House committee by a 25-14 vote. The bill would force the firm to sell an estimated $50 million of voting stock to its workers and contribute an estimated $25 million of stock to an employee trust account. Guaranteed loans to Chrysler would be cut off unless the employee stock ownership plan was established within six months.

The Senate committee's chairman, Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, expressed dismay when Mr. Kahn testified that the UAW settlement would add $1.3 billion to Chrysler's costs in the next three years — assuming consumer price inflation of 8 percent a year — or almost the equivalent of the federal loan guarantees proposed by the administration. "Doesn't that mean that the government and public, in effect, are being asked to guarantee the workers' wage increases?" Sen. Garn asked angrily. "I guess that's pretty close," Mr. Kahn replied.

Mr. Kahn reiterated his argument that the settlement was so generous as to disqualify Chrysler from receiving loan guarantees. But he emphasized that his remarks should not be "interpreted as meaning that I wish to see passage of this legislation delayed."

The legislation was criticized in a lengthy statement by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., who said that the loan guarantees would underwrite the future of a "giant albatross" and lead the government down the "British path" of subsidizing inefficient industries.

Workers Ratify UAW Contracts With Chrysler

DETROIT, Nov. 16 (UPI) — Chrysler workers have ratified new three-year contracts containing $203 million in cash concessions, a United Auto Workers spokesman said today. The result was announced although several local unions had not yet reported their votes. "The ones that haven't voted yet can't change the outcome," the spokesman said.

In addition to accepting less than was previously obtained by General Motors and Ford workers and thus violating the all-industry contract pattern for the first time in more than four decades of UAW bargaining, the Chrysler negotiations also broke new ground by including agreements giving UAW President Douglas Fraser a seat on the company's board of directors.

U.K. Gross Domestic Product Off 2.06%

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ) — Britain's gross domestic product, based on output data, fell an estimated 2.06 percent in the third quarter, it was announced today, as the country's main clearing banks raised the base rates to 17 percent to match the rise in the minimum lending rate announced yesterday by the Bank of England.

The Employment Department meanwhile released data showing that Britain's year-on-year inflation rate reached 17.2 percent in October, the highest level since 17.6 percent in July, 1977.

The central statistical office said that output-based GDP index fell to 108.9 from a revised second-quarter figure of 111.2. The third-quarter figure was up 0.09 percent from 108.8 in the year-earlier period. The figures are seasonally adjusted, with 1975 equalling 100.

The quarter's fall reflects losses in industrial production and reduction in activity in the service trades, the statistical office said. Industrial production was down about 2.5 percent, largely reflecting the effects of disputes in engineering and allied industries. The output of the distributive and motor trades declined from second-quarter levels which had been boosted by sales prior to the June budget announcement.

After the Bank of England move yesterday, Barclays, Midland and Lloyds Bank announced matching three-point rises in their base rates to 17 percent. National Westminster, whose rate had already been raised this week to 15½ percent, also went up to 17 percent. The four banks simultaneously announced 15-percent deposit rates.

The retail price index rose 1.0 percent in October, the same rise as in September but up from 0.8 percent in August, the Employment Department said. On a year-to-year basis, inflation quickened for the 12th consecutive month to 17.2 percent in October, up from 16.5 percent in September and 15.8 percent in August. The index, not seasonally adjusted and based on Jan. 15, 1974 equalling 100, rose to 235.6 in October.

The 17.2-percent in the index year-on-year remains in line with the government's main budget forecasts. Sir Geoffrey predicted that it would peak at 17.5 percent by November.

OECD Amplifies Forecasts Of 1980 Payments Deficits

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — The OECD forecasts that member countries will show a current-account deficit of $30.5 billion in their overall balance of payments in 1980, after a $29-billion deficit in 1979, informed sources said today. In 1978, OECD members had a current-account surplus of $9.25 billion.

This latest forecast, presented to a two-day meeting of the Economic Policy Committee that began yesterday, sees the United States with a $1.5-billion surplus in 1980 after a $4.5-billion deficit in 1979, the sources said.

Earlier this week in its annual survey on the United States, the OECD forecast a $3-billion surplus in the U.S. current-account balance next year, after a $3.5-billion deficit this year, but these figures have been superseded, the sources said.

Tough monetary policies adopted by the United States, West Germany and Japan were generally welcomed by the committee, despite the implications for economic growth, delegation sources said. Senior officials at today's talks broadly accepted that control of inflation is the major priority for OECD members, closely followed by dollar stability.

Reflation Medecine

Some delegates expressed concern that the decline in OECD economic growth might be sharper than currently forecast, and warned that stronger countries must be prepared to take reflationary action if this is the case, the sources said.

But West Germany and Japan told the meeting that capacity use and employment are already high and that they fear that any reflationary action could cause inflationary pressures. The two countries indicated that they will maintain tight monetary control in the immediate future.

The new forecasts see Japan with a 1980 current-account deficit of $6.5 billion after a 1979 deficit of $5 billion. For West Germany the forecasts see a $3-billion deficit after rough equilibrium this year, and for Britain a $2-billion deficit after a $5.25-billion deficit this year, the sources said.

The OECD forecast for France is a current-account deficit of $500 million in 1980, after a $2-billion surplus this year; for Italy, a $4.25-billion surplus, little changed from this year, and for Canada, an $8-billion deficit, after a $6.5-billion deficit this year, they said.

The OECD estimates members' GNP growth overall at 1.4 percent next year, down from 3 percent this year. This is in line with recent OECD public forecasts.

GNP in the United States is expected to decline a real 1.2 percent after 1.6-percent growth this year, the sources said. This compares with the annual survey's forecast of a 1.25-percent in 1980, after 2-percent growth in 1979.

The forecast estimates that British GNP will decline 0.7 percent in 1980 after 0.7-percent growth this year. GNP is forecast to rise in Japan by 5.4 percent, after 6 percent this year; in West Germany by 2.3 percent, after 4.1 percent this year; in France by 2.1 percent, after 2.6 percent this year; in Italy by 2.2 percent, after 4.1 percent this year, and in Canada by 1.9 percent, after 2.7 percent this year.

Combined consumer price inflation in the OECD area is seen at 9 percent in 1980, up from 8 percent in 1979.

By country, the 1980 rates are seen at 9.2 percent in the United States, up from 9 percent this year; at 6.8 percent in Japan, up from 3.3 percent; at 4.7 percent in West Germany, up from 4.3 percent; at 15 percent in Britain, up from 12.2 percent; at 11.4 percent in France, up from 10.7 percent; at 16 percent in Italy, up from 14.8 percent, and at 8.4 percent in Canada, unchanged.

The forecasts, in line with normal OECD practice, are based on the technical assumption that there will be no oil price rise between mid-October and the end of this year, and that oil prices will rise at the same rate as the prices of OECD manufactured exports next year, the sources said. The forecasts also assume no major policy or exchange-rate changes.

News and Notes

China's trade fair at Canton, held twice a year for 23 years as China's principal trade forum, will be transformed into a year-round event. An official says the fair's premises will be expanded to include permanent exhibitions of Chinese exports and space for foreigners to display their wares. The center will sponsor two types of fairs, he said — two general ones each year, which are likely to be smaller than Canton fairs of the past, and a number of specialized minifairs, each of which will feature products of one of China's foreign trade corporations. Peking, Shanghai and other cities are expected to follow Canton's lead in setting up trade centers.

* * *

Imperial Group Ltd. estimates its pretax profit for the year ended Oct. 31 at about the same level as the £131 million reported for the previous year. The estimate is included in the offering circular for Imperial's proposed acquisition of Howard Johnson for $630 million cash, or $28 per Howard Johnson share.

* * *

Marubeni Corp.'s pretax profit for the March 31 year will be about double last year's 4.41 billion yen (about $18 million) and sales should rise to about 7.7 trillion yen from 6.27 trillion, the company says. Marubeni says, however, it will declare an unchanged six-yen dividend for the year. The company, which reported a 162-percent rise in after-tax profit for the first half of 5.48 billion yen on a 22.3-percent rise in sales to 3.73 trillion yen, attributes the expected improvement to a sharp decline in liabilities this year. The company last year discharged most bad liabilities involved in business difficulties of Van Jacket Co., one of the major factors behind last year's low profit.

* * *

Volkswagenwerk's supervisory board agreed to buy Chrysler's interest in Chrysler Fevre Argentina for about $50 million. VW said Chrysler intends to sell its 48-percent stake in Chrysler Fevre and Chrysler's board is expected to give its approval before the end of the year. The remaining interest is held by Argentine shareholders, mostly dealers and suppliers of the company, most of whom have declared their willingness to sell to VW, the West German automaker says, adding that the Argentine government is expected to give its assent to the takeover soon. VW notes that "activities within West Germany will not be influenced by the expansion into Latin America because the opening of a new market is involved rather than a shift of production."

* * *

Toyo Kogyo, a major Japanese automaker, says motor vehicle output in October was a record 95,363 units, up 27.2 percent from a year earlier and up 11.9 percent from the previous month. Exports totaled 50,863 units, up 29.5 percent from a year earlier.



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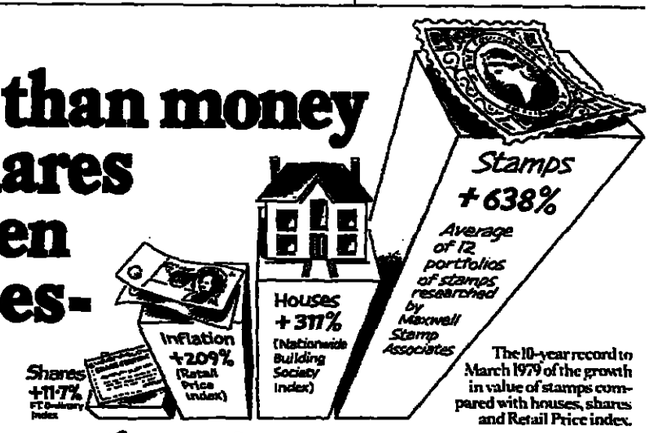
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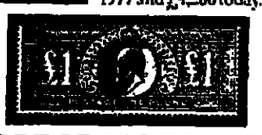
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				—A—A—A—						
39¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.8	6	99	33½	32¾	33	
18⅝	14½	AMF	1.24	8.2	5	821	15¼	15	15⅛	
25	13	AM Intl	.28	2.2	12	92	13¼	d12⅝	13	— ⅛
12¼	9⅛	APL	1	9.8	47	53	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
42	32½	ARA	1.82	5.3	6	104	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
33½	21⅜	ASA	2.40e	8.6		331	28½	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	ATO	.56	6.7	4	85	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
24	17	AVX s	.25	1.0	13	200	u24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	29½	Abbt Lb	1	2.5	14	380	39¾	39	39¼	
24⅝	16⅛	AcmeC	1.20	5.5	5	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	AdmDg	.84	1.1	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	10⅝	AdeEx	1.32e	11.		9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.6	44	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
36	30⅝	AMD n		12	211	333	u32¾	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
36¼	28⅝	AetnLf s	1.80	5.7	5	545	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	5.4	4	36	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	2	Aileen				3	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirFrd	.80	2.6	9	570	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅞	AirbFrt	1.20	5.4	9	10	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	Alcona	.80	6.7	6	36	12¼	12	12	— ¼
8¾	6⅝	AlaP	pf 6.87	12.		16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
97	79½	AlaP	pf 9.44	11.		x100	82½	82½	82½	— ¼
15⅞	13⅝	Alascos	1.48	11.	8	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
34	27⅛	Albany s	1	3.4	8	2	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
8⅜	6½	Alberto	.36	5.1	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45	31	Albrisn	1.20	3.2	7	45	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
42	32	AlcanA	2.40	6.3	4	193	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40	4.3	7	30	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.2	7	52	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅜	18⅝	AlgCo	1.80a	4	4	x25	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	23½	AlgCo	pf 2.84	13.		1	24¼	d22¾	23⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	14¼	AlgLd	1.28	5.0	4	22	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ½
42	30	AlgLd	pf 3	7.6		2	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
22⅜	19	AlgLd	pf 2.19	11.		12	19¾	19¾	19¾	
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.76	11.	7	217	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGe	s 1	6.6	6	58	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅜
34½	23¾	Allergan	.60	1.8	12	x632	u37	34	34¼	+ ⅜
48¼	27¾	AlldCh	2	4.3		732	46	45	46	
13½	10¼	AlldMnt	.86	7.4	6	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15⅛	AlldPd	.40	2.1	6	7	19¼	19	19¼	
27½	20⅜	AlldSfr	1.60	6.6	6	225	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	28¾	AlliaCh	1.80	5.2	6	35	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
18⅛	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	AlshPr	.92a	4.8	6	5	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
60½	43⅜	Alcoa	2.80	5.5	4	483	51⅛	50¼	50½	−1
25¾	13⅜	AmlSup	1	4.2	8	54	25	23⅝	24	−1¼
45¼	35½	Amax	s 1.80	4.7	7	225	39¼	38⅜	38½	−1
50	43⅛	Amax	pf 3	5.9		32	52	51¼	51¼	—1¼
25⅛	23½	AmcorJ	2.77		9	12	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
12½	8⅞	Amrcn	1.32	5.3	6	43	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
48¼	25⅛	AHess	1.40b	3.4	4	1864	42½	42⅛	41¾	+ ⅛
107½	56¾	AHes	pf 3.50	3.8		13	92	91	91	−1
14¾	9¼	AmAir	.40	4.2	3	174	9¾	9½	9⅝	
6¼	3⅛	AmAir	wt			130	3½	3⅜	3½	
20⅜	16½	AAir	pf 2.18	13.		19	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	ABakr	1.20	8.1	7	9	14¾	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
67¼	47¾	ABrnds	5	8.8	6	116	62½	62¼	62½	
32½	28¼	ABrd	pf 2.75	9.5		37	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf 2.67	9.5		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
47⅝	32⅛	ABdcst	1.20	3.1	7	x488	38⅝	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
16	13	ASidM	.70	5.2	6	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
41⅛	34¼	AmCon	2.80	8.0	5	110	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	
22¼	18¾	ACan	pf 1.75	9.2		1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	ACentry			23	84	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
22½	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.3	9	701	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	AmDistl				223	u18⅛	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
27	17⅜	ADT	1.16	6.8	7	107	17⅛	d17⅜	17¼	— ⅛
23½	17⅜	AEInv	2.22	12.	8	547	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.4	6	1847	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
14½	8¾	AFamil	.60b	6.0	4	64	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
22½	18	AGIBd	.2e	10.		19	19¾	19½	19¾	
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		x21	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38¾	23	AGains	1	2.8	6	46	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHerit	pf 4.8	3.8	7	10	12¼	12¼	12⅜	
22⅜	14⅛	AmHoist	1.12	5.4	6	90	21¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	5.7	11	1025	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
35¼	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	293	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
11½	8	AmInvt	.40	4.2	6	69	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
29⅜	24⅝	AMfg	s .80	2.8	11	186	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	AMotrs	.07e	1.0	3	819	7⅞	7	7	
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	10	186	44⅜	43	44¼	+1¾
31½	19½	ASLFI	n.80b	3.7	3	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
19⅜	10¾	ASkip	.80a	5.9	44	9	13⅜	13¼	13½	
58¼	39	AStand	3.60	6.9	6	37	52¼	52¼	52½	
10¾	6	ASterl	.32	4.2	8	x45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.9	4	16	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
64¾	51⅝	ATT	5	9.4	7	2325	53⅜	53⅛	53¼	— ⅛
67⅜	54¼	ATTpf	4	7.1		8	56⅛	56	56	— ⅛
47⅜	38⅜	ATTpf	3.64	9.2		12	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	
49⅛	40	ATTpf	3.74	9.3		28	40¼	40¼	40¼	
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	7.5	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅜	AWat	pf 1.43	8.9		x580	16	16	16	
13⅜	11	AWa	Spf 1.25	11.		x100	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
21	15½	Ameron	1.20	7.1	5	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅞	AmesD	.48b	3.1	5	3	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	34	41½	41½	41½	
25¼	16	Amfac	1.20	5.4	5	52	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	76	2.1	11	827	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	13½	Ampco	.60	3.1	9	11	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Ampex	.05e	.3	9	151	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Amrcep			6	64	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.25	6.6	8	222	20¾	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	6⅝	Amst	pf .68	10.		4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
43	32¼	Amsted	2.20	6.2	6	68	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	
23½	14¾	Analog	s		17	110	23	21½	22¼	+ ½
18¾	14⅛	Anchor	s 1.20	7.9	5	27	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.0	7	61	22¾	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Angelica	.34	5.7	6	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40	2.6	6	72	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.1	14	241	u36	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	46¾	ApPw	pf 8.12	12.		x100	70	70	70	+1
74	58	ApPw	pf 7.40	12.		x50	61	61	61	
26	22⅜	ApPw	pf 2.65	12.		12	22½	d22½	22½	— ⅛
12½	6¼	ApldDlg			9	620	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
28¼	16	ApldDlg	pfl	5.0		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
11½	5½	ApplMg			9	132	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	ArcMn	1.26	5.8	6	22	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
27⅞	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.8	13	139	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ½
11⅜	5	ArctEn	.10e	1.8	13	68	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	ArizPS	2	12.	6	230	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
109	96⅛	AriPpf	10.76	11.		x100	99	99	99	
12½	8	ArkBst	.60b	7.3	63	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	28¾	ArkLgs	2.48	5.5	9	x66	45½	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	ArlenRlty				126	3¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅜	5¼	Armada			6	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	17½	Armco	1.50	6.4	5	219	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
35	25¾	Armco	pf 2.10	7.8		113	30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	7.8	6	277	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
44½	32⅞	ArmCr	pf 3.75	9.7		x100	39¾	38¾	38¾	
25⅞	17⅜	ArmRu	1.20	6.9	4	22	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	AraCorp	1b	5.4	5	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
30¼	8⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.8	6	46	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	9.3	4	38	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
26¾	20½	Arvin	pf 2	9.6		10	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
31⅛	13⅜	Asarco	1a	4.1	3	363	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	
45½	31	AshOil	s 2.50	5.6	7	203	39	38¾	39	
21½	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50	8.8	6	20	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Athlone	1.20	6.1	5	296	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	16¾	AtCyEl	1.84	9.8	8	27	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	51⅞	AtlRich	1.80	3.6	9	751	u71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅜
45⅝	40	AtlRcpf	4.25	9.4		x200	40	40	40	
94¾	62⅜	AtlRcpf	2.80	3.0		4	94½	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
28¼	9⅝	AtlasCp				54	13⅜	13	13¾	+ ⅛
41	28⅛	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	41	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
28¼	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	4.6	3	1074	26¼	25¾	26¼	— ⅛
71	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	6.5		4	65	65	65	—1½
21½	13⅜	Avery	.60	3.2	8	22	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	
26⅜	14⅜	Avnet	.80	3.6	6	192	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
56	40¼	Avon	2.80	6.9	10	717	41¼	40¾	40⅞	— ⅜
21¼	10	Aydin			12	71	18⅛	18½	18¾	— ⅜
				—B—B—						
6¾	4	BAV Lia	52c			4	12¼	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	BT Mfg				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅜	6¼	Bache	.50a	5.5	5	220	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
53¼	29½	Bakrint	.60	1.1	17	597	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
40½	18½	BaldwU	1.20	4.0	6	21	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
60	28½	BaldU	pf 2.06	4.6		7	45⅛	44½	45⅛	— ⅜
28⅜	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.9	5	6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
48¾	23½	BallyMf	s.16	.3	22	1898	32¾	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	BallNGE	2.44	11.	6	403	23	22¾	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.0	5	24	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	11¾	Bandag	.60	3.8	8	88	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	19	BankPrt	1.80	7.5	5	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
43¼	30⅝	BkNY	2.72	7.5	5	193	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
16	12¾	BkofVa	1.16	8.5	4	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	23¾	BnkAm	1.32	5.3	6	455	25¼	25	25⅛	
48⅜	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.5	4	66	39⅝	38¾	39⅛	— 1⅛
28	22⅜	BkTr	pf 2.50	11.		29	23⅞	23½	23½	
14	7⅜	Banner	.14	1.8	7	31	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32	2.9	9	96	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19⅜	12¼	BarNGp	s.80	4.5	31	74	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
27½	14⅜	BarryW	s.52	2.8	10	29	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
35	23½	Bausch	s 1	2.9	18	299	35	34	34	— ½
48¾	35⅛	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	14	243	44¼	45⅝	46	— ⅛
18⅜	3½	BayCoIP				1334	4⅜	4	4½	— ⅛
27⅜	18¾	BaySfG	2	8.7	6	15	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
38	25¾	Bearing	.92	2.1	8	20	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
24⅜	19¾	BearFd	1.28	5.8	8	586	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
51½	41½	Beat pf	3.38	8.0		17	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
29¾	20	Beckm	.32	1.2	16	210	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36½	27⅜	BectnD	.84	2.8	10	218	29¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
40¼	21⅛	Beech	1	2.5	12	643	u40⅜	39⅝	40¼	+ ½
12⅜	2⅞	Beker				6	19⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
47¾	24¾	BelcoP	s .80	1.9	7	127	42¾	41	42¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	19¾	Belden	1.40	6.6	4	27	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.34b	5.2	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22½	14⅜	BellHow	.96	5.2	11	35	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	BellInd	.20a	2.9	6	57	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	BellCd	s 1.52			12	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
38½	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
45	33½	Bendix	2.84	7.2	6	46	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
91	68½	Bendix	pf 3	3.8		1	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
32⅛	22¼	BenfCp	2	7.8	5	320	25⅝	25	25½	— ⅛
46¾	36⅛	Benef	pf 4.50	12.		5	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
49	2⅝	BengtB			10	86	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	3	BerkeyP			8	135	3½	3	3	
29¼	21⅝	BestPd	.24	1.0	8	148	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
25⅜	19⅛	BethSt	1.40	7.9	3	266	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.3	13	129	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	14½	Binney	.92	3.8	12	28	24⅜	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
18¼	16⅜	BlsFSL	s		5	47	u18½	17¾	18½	+ ½
25¼	16	BlockDr	.48	2.4	9	754	20¾	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅛
24½	18⅜	BlairJn	s 1	5.1	6	178	20¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.8	6	26	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.4	9	30	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
29½	19½	BlueB	1.60	6.3	5	417	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅛
14	6⅛	Bluebrd	.28	2.8	8	20	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr			3	164	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	37⅛	Boeing	s1.40a	3.4	6	3213	43¾	41⅝	41¾	—2½
40⅝	24⅛	BoiseC	1.50	4.5	5	380	33¼	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
27⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.52	7.2	6	118	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
37¼	26⅜	BorgW	2.30	6.8	5	39	34	34	34	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Borrmns	.20	4.6	3	41	4¾	4¼	4¾	
24⅝	19⅜	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	94	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
89	71	BosEpf	8.88	12.		x260	71¾	71	71	—1
11⅜	9	BosEpf	1.72	12.		17	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	11¼	BosEpf	1.46	13.		22	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Brantff	.44	5.9	9	333	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
56⅜	20¼	BraunC	.80	1.5	16	335	53	51	52⅜	+1⅜
29⅝	24½	BrisSt	1.20a	4.5	8	78	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
38¼	30⅜	BrisSt	1.44	4.2	18	589	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	27⅛	BrisSt	pf 2	5.2	7	167	38½	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅜
35¼	17⅛	BrkPet	1.20e	3.3	6	215	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
19½	12½	BrkvGI	1.08	7.7	11	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02	9.9	6	22	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
26½	23¾	BkUG	pf 2.47	10.		1	23¾	d23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	15	BrwnSh	1	4.6	5	21	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Brown	.30	1.6	6	9	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	8.0	5	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
15⅜	11	BwnFer	.60	4.7	9	78	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	Brnswk	.80	7.0	5	1709	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
28⅜	17½	Brnsk	pf 2.40	9.4		295	25¾	d24⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17½	BrshWl	1	5.5	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.7	6	1287	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
37¾	22	BuffPo	1.80	5.8	7	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	
16⅜	9⅝	Bundy	1	1.0	5	19	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
19¾	16	BunkrH	1.92	11.		24	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅛
29⅜	11¾	BunkR	.84	3.4	6	37	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18½	15	BurlInd	1.40	9.8	6	264	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
91	68½	BurlInd	pf 3.75	4.1	8	88	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
65	35¼	BurlNo	2.10	3.7	9	799	57¾	55⅞	57	+2¼
7½	5⅝	BurlNo	pf .55	9.4		5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf 2.85	5.5		414	51¾	49¾	51¾	+1¾
31¼	17½	Burndy	1	3.3	9	24	36⅜	30½	30½	— ½
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL				474	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ½
78	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20	3.8	11	748	74¼	73¼	73½	— ⅜
25¾	14	Buttrin	s.80	3.7	7	16	21⅜	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Buttes			65	48	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
				—C—C—C—						
33¼	27	CBI Ind	sls	2.1	12	45	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.9	7	354	47¾	46½	47¾	+ ¾
24⅜	19⅜	CCI				196	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
60½	27	CCI	2.60	4.6	8	85	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	51¾	CIT	wd			1748	u52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
16	8½	CNA	Fn		3	26	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
20½	13½	CNA	pf 1.10	6.1		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅞	9½	CNAI	1.08a	11.		20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
58	47¼	CPC		3	5.4	7	163	55¼	54½	55¼ + ½
17	14⅛	CP	Nat 1.88	13.	7	30	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
28½	14¼	CTS	.80	4.3	8	25	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
50	26¾	CabotC	1.60	3.7	6	38	43¾	42⅞	43¾	— ⅛
30	26¼	Cadence			14	877	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
36½	13¼	Caesars	s		46	877	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
55¾	40¾	PacLm 2.40	5.3	12	41	45½	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅛
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.5	6	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
22⅝	17	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	109	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
15½	12	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	187	12½	12¼	12⅜	
22⅜	10	PacTin .1	5.7	6	5	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ¼
11¼	7⅛	PaineW .44	5.1	4	58	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	12¼	PalW pf1.30	10.		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.9	3	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Pamida .06i			57	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8	5½	PanAm		5	1539	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	37¼	PanEP 3.10	5.7	6	51	54½	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	17	Papcft 1.25	7.3	6	43	17¼	17	17⅛	
22½	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.8	7	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
37	18⅞	ParkDr s .24	.7	13	124	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
32⅜	22⅜	ParHan 1.20	4.4	7	x43	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ¼
17¼	14⅜	ParkPn s.36	2.3	8	137	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
18⅛	9¾	PatPtl		236	288	16⅝	15¼	16½	
26	16½	Pavlsnw .60	2.5	9	64	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.4	8	107	20⅝	20½	20½	
16⅛	6⅛	Penao		39	71	14	13½	13½	— ½
22½	13⅝	PenCen		8	836	20⅝	19⅞	20½	
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			14	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			587	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
6¼	2⅛	PenDix		44	41	4	3⅞	4	
11½	7⅜	PennCp n.12	1.6	5	262	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
34⅜	24⅝	Penney 1.76	6.9	7	763	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	PaPL 2.04	11.	6	78	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
46⅝	37	PaPL pf4.40	11.		z110	39	38	39	+ ½
47½	37	PaPL pf4.50	12.		z210	37½	37	37	—1¾
86¾	69	PaPL pf8.40	12.		z50	70	70	70	+1
105	89	PaPL pf9.24	11.		z10	88	d88	88	—1
111	95½	PaPL pf 11.	12.		z180	96	95½	95½	—1
119¾	103½	PaPL pf 13	12.		z30	105¼	105	105¼	+ ¼
82	67	PaPL pf 8	12.		z160	68	67⅛	68	
89½	72	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z100	72	72	72	
35⅝	30½	Pennwlt 2.20	7.0	6	20	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
22¼	19¼	Pennw pf1.60	8.1		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
51⅜	26⅝	Pennzol 2.58	5.1	8	347	51⅝	50⅝	50¾	+ ¼
16	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.9	8	17	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.4	7	677	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.5	9	968	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
36¼	23⅝	PerkinE .72	2.0	13	698	36	34⅝	35½	— ½
16¼	7⅞	Pertec		14	202	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
42	28	Petrie 1.40	4.9	8	21	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
27½	22⅞	Petrolas		12	90	27	26½	26⅞	
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.51e	8.9		50	28¼	28	28¼	+ ½
26⅜	19¼	PetRs pf1.75	6.7		28	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
39⅜	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.5	12	1205	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
32	19⅝	PhelpD 1.20a	5.0	7	786	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
17½	13⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	317	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	30	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z20	31	31	31	— ¼
45	34⅝	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z410	36¼	35¼	35¼	—1
50	36	PhilE pf4.68	13.		z200	37	37	37	— ½
93¼	67⅝	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z20	69⅝	67⅝	69⅛	+1
84	64	PhilE pf7.85	12.		z290	64½	64	64	
100	77½	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z300	79	77½	79	+1
82½	62⅝	PhilE pf7.80	12.		z150	63	62¾	63	— ⅜
79⅝	59½	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z110	59⅞	59½	59½	— ½
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub 1.70	3.7	9	70	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	31½	PhilMr s1.25	3.7	8	807	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
6½	4⅛	Philind .32	.6	2	60	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
46½	29½	PhilPet 1.40	3.0	8	1076	u46⅝	46	46½	+ ¼
15⅝	10	PhilVH .60	5.3	5	12	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
20	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.5	4	78	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	8.2	8	10	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
16¼	6¼	Pier1 .15e	.9	9	167	16½	16¼	16½	
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.9	7	113	35½	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅜
32¼	23⅝	Pioner s1.16	3.7	17	x484	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
30½	21⅞	PitnyB 1.40	5.2	7	10	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
33¼	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.5		5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
30⅝	17	Pittstn 1.20	5.4	12	1556	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	PlanRsc		7	70	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22¼	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	85	20¾	20⅝	20¼	+ ¼
25¼	10½	Playboy .12	.8	15	122	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	11	81	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
20⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.1	11	609	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
56	22⅜	Polarold 1	4.1	16	502	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
23	11⅞	Pndrosa .40	3.2	4	219	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
38	23⅝	PopTal 1.16	3.9	4	4	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Portec .80b	5.3	7	28	15	14½	15	+ ¼
18⅝	13	PortGE 1.70	13.	9	293	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	PorG pf2.60	13.		15	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
39	27½	Potlch 1.32	4.2	6	35	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
14⅝	11⅞	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	92	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
49	39	PotEl pf4.50	11.		z100	40	40	40	+ ⅜
23⅝	22⅝	Premier s		10	12	23½	23	23½	
16	6¼	Presley s.36i	4.4	3	43	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		14	200	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		12	51	10⅝	10	10½	+ ½
89¾	72¼	ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	348	73¼	72⅝	72¾	— ⅜
12	10⅝	PrdRsh s		8	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
28	18⅝	Proler .75e	3.0	5	19	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
17⅜	12⅝	PSvCol 1.60	12.	9	287	13½	13	12⅝	— ⅛
27	22	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	327	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
21½	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	5	251	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
27¼	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z300	21	21	21	+ ⅜
27¼	20⅛	PSNH pf2.81	13.		7	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
21½	17¼	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	128	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	140	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
14⅞	12¼	PSEG pf1.40	11.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
48½	35	PSEG pf4.30	11.		z200	37½	36⅝	37½	+1½
59½	41½	PSEG pf5.05	12.		z20	42	42	42	
24¼	18⅝	PSEG pf2.17	11.		258	19	18½	19	+ ¼
77¼	61½	PSEG pf6.80	11.		z50	61	d61	61	— ½
26½	20½	PSEG pf2.43	12.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z180	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1⅝
88½	65½	PSEG pf7.80	11.		z3000	69¼	69¼	69¼	+3⅜
86	68	PSEG pf8.08	12.		z400	69	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
84⅜	67½	PSEG pf7.52	11.		217	66¾	d64	66¼	—1¼
81½	64	PSEG pf7.40	12.		z200	63	d63	63	—1
11⅞	5½	Publick			244	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	Pueblo		4	54	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	65	14	13⅝	14	
41⅜	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	4.6	7	219	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	36	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	PuritnFa		21	7		6⅝	6⅞	
35¼	23⅝	Purolr 1.36	5.2	7	8	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	5.2	6	111	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
109½	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.5		z2500	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.4	9	235	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s .1	4.5	8	12	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
18½	5⅞	Questor .20	2.9	11	64	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
23	19	QuestrpfA 2	9.9		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
		— R—R—R —							
14¾	9	RBInd .28	2.9	6	37	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28¼	21½	RCA 1.60	7.2	7	866	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	48¼	RCA pf 4	7.8		2	51	51	51	
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.6	5	39	10½	10¼	10¼	
13	8⅝	RTE .65	7.5	6	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12¾	10	RalsPur .58	5.3	9	1428	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.3	19	632	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.6	6	26	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	
18¼	12⅛	RapAm .60e	3.5	4	140	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
63	40½	RapA pf2.25	3.8		1	59	59	59	—1
69	43⅝	RapA pf 3	5.0		1	60	60	60	— ¼
37	27⅛	Raybt 1.40b	7.2	5	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
27¼	12⅝	Raymdint 1	7.4	4	216	13½	13	13½	+ ½
61¼	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	9	664	57	56½	56⅝	+ ¼
40¼	18⅝	ReadBat 1	2.5	14	1033	40⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅜
16½	10⅝	RitRef 1.63e	15.	7	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ¼
8⅛	3⅜	Redmn .14e	2.0	5	53	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
10⅛	7¼	ReeceCp .60	7.5	6	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
33⅝	24½	ReevsB 2	7.5	3	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	ReichCh .74	6.3	12	59	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
70⅝	29¼	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	15	69⅝	69½	69½	
55⅛	31⅜	RelGp 2	3.9	5	1411	51	46½	51	+4
83⅛	48⅝	RelG pf2.20	2.9		5	75	73	75	+5
26	21⅝	RelG pf2.60	12.		13	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
27½	23¼	Reltn pf2.48	11.		12	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.3	5	160	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
38	14⅝	RepCo .60b	3.0	4	24	20½	19⅞	20	— ½
25⅛	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	4.5	5	10	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅞	RepMtg			14	1½	1½	1½	
31	22⅞	RepStl 2	8.1	3	45	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.1	6	177	24½	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	9¼	ResvOil .30	.9	14	912	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
47¼	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	3.7		14	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
32⅜	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.2	10	410	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
17⅜	11½	Revere		2	64	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	44¼	Revlon 1.56	3.4	11	160	47	46½	46½	— ½
22½	12⅝	Rexham .60	4.5	6	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	50	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
66⅝	54⅝	Raynln 4.20	6.6	6	194	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
50⅜	46	Reyln pf4.10	8.9		70	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	28⅝	RayMtl 2.20	7.4	3	322	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
35	16⅝	RichCo 1.38	5.0	6	41	27⅝	26	26	—1⅛
26	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.1	7	223	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
18⅜	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.6	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	3.2	5	17	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
28	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.0		8	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
26⅛	18½	RiteAid .65	2.7	9	11	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16⅝	Robshw 1.30	7.8	6	25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
33⅝	24⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.8	5	x12	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	8	223	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	RochG 1.48	9.9	7	23	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
20⅝	16	RochTl 1.56	8.3	7	207	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
19½	10⅛	Rockwr .11		6	45	17	16⅝	17	
46⅝	32	Rockwl 2.40	6.2	6	79	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	30½	RohmH 2	4.7	6	50	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
19⅛	11¼	Rohrind		4	2090	13⅝	12	12	—2¼
31⅛	16⅜	Rollins .72	2.7	12	577	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s		21	123	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Ronson			47	2⅝	d 2½	2⅝	
17⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.8	5	x16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28½	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.7	8	323	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
50	15	Rosario .80a	1.8	14	151	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	18	Rowan .10	.3	14	152	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	8.3	16	18	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
80⅝	58	RoyID 5.53e	7.3	3	427	76⅛	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅝
29	21⅝	Rubbrm .92	3.1	10	94	u29½	28½	29½	+1
11⅝	8⅛	RussTog .88	10.	5	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	RyanH 1.20	5.8	7	77	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.6	6	36	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
10½	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.9	8	145	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.1	5	124	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+ ⅝
26¼	13⅝	SPSTec .64	2.7	6	51	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
54	26	Sabine .56	1.0	33	121	u54½	53	54⅛	+1⅝
20⅝	8⅛	Safgdin .32	1.6	14	96	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
44	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.3	6	x534	35⅝	35¼	35½	
11⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.4	26	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	SJoMn 1.40	4.5	8	137	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ½
13¼	10¼	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
60⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.9	7	x36	50⅝	50	50⅝	+1
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		59	9½	9⅜	9½	
34⅝	27	StRegP 2	7.3	6	103	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
7⅝	5⅛	Salant .40	7.4	7	69	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Sambos			557	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	13½	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	114	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	10½	SJuanR 1.45t	9.7	12	12	15	14⅝	14⅞	
29½	14	Sanders .50	1.8	11	288	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.6	7	765	53⅝	52½	52½	—1
33½	18⅜	SFeInt .72	2.3	33	686	32	31	31½	— ⅛
17⅜	13	SafWel .88	6.1	6	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅛	4⅜	SaulRE			46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	5⅛	SavASto		10	85	8½	8	8⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅛	SavOnD .40	3.7	7	59	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
11⅝	9⅝	SavElP 1	10.	4	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	12.		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	SavE pf1.28	13.		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	11⅜	Savin .70	5.3	2	150	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅜	Saxon		7	137	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅜	Schaefer			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
35¼	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.9	8	428	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
64⅜	58⅜	SchrPl pf5.07	8.5		51	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz .30i			568	8⅝	8½	8½	
93⅜	66⅜	Schlmb s1.10	1.2	20	946	93⅜	91⅞	92⅝	— ⅜
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	20	188	38½	37½	37⅝	—1⅛
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1.08	5.1	6	49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.1	6	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.9	5	26	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
26	16⅛	ScottF .80	3.6	8	19	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	xd56	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	9⅛	Scottys .40	2.4	9	47	17	16⅝	17	
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.3	5	17	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Scudder		18	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.8	5	173	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
32⅝	24½	SeaCL 2.20	8.1	3	98	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
18¼	9⅝	SeaWA .30i		8	60	10¼	10	10	— ¼
31⅞	23	Seatsf 1.12	4.1	6	39	27⅝	27	27⅛	
42¼	25	Seagrm s1.12		12	67	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.5	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.9	8	31	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
32⅜	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.3	7	x37	30⅛	30	30	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅛	SearleG .52	3.4	10	649	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
22	17⅜	Sears 1.28	7.0	6	1638	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Seatrain			82	5⅛	4⅝	5	
34⅝	25⅜	SecPac n1.80	6.1	5	36	29½	29½	29½	
50	24½	Sedco .64	1.3	83	28	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅛
14	8	SeigLt 1.20	14.	6	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.1	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Shakspr .52	4.3	9	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.4	4	49	14⅛	13½	13⅝	
43⅝	21⅛	Shopell .15	.4	4	10	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
18½	8⅜	ShearH .48b	3.1	4	61	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
51⅜	30⅛	ShellOil 2.40	4.8	8	168	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	27	ShellT s2.39i	8.3	4	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.8	3	43	8⅝	8	8	
17⅝	13	ShelG pf1.25	10.		15	14	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	ShelG pf1.40	11.		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
39	30	ShelG pf 3	10.		1	30	30	30	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	24	73	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
53½	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.4		z120	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
14⅛	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	36	12½	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅛	Signal 1	2.9	7	675	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ¼
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	5.2	6	75	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.2	10	236	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.3	10	191	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Singer .50i			181	8	7⅝	8	
34	24½	Singr pf3.50	14.		26	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.4	11	110	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.4	3	22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
70¼	41⅛	Smithin 1.12	1.6	13	491	69	68⅝	69	
58⅝	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	2.5	16	498	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.9	8	12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	Smucker 1.10	5.5	6	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26½	20½	SnapOn s.80	3.1	12	102	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.5	18	28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76i	4.3	7	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	SoAtlFn			11	3½	3½	3½	
18	14⅝	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	181	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
20⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	8.9	7	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
55½	26⅝	Southdwn .60	1.2	6	31	48½	47⅝	48½	+1
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.9	5	23	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	9	8⅝	8⅝		
27⅛	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	1668	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	SouthCo 1.54	14.	8	1066	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17	SolnGE 1.52	8.7	7	41	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
49⅝	30⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.1	9	98	48½	47⅝	48⅛	+ ½
41	33⅝	SNETel 3.60	11.	6	16	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
47	36½	SoNE pf3.82	11.		237	36½	d36	36	— ½
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.60	7.7	5	270	34	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅝
58¼	45⅝	SouRy 3.20	5.9	5	31	54⅛	54⅛	54½	— ½
29⅝	24½	SoRy pf2.60	11.		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30½	18⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	6.4	8	68	30⅝	29⅝	30	— ⅛
32	25½	Soutind .84b	3.1	8	37	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
51	34⅛	SouRoyl .s		25	134	u53⅛	50⅞	52½	+2
26	16⅝	SwtAir s .28	1.3	6	24	21⅞	21	21	— ¼
25⅝	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.4	6	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
24	11	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	98	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
13⅛	10¼	SwtGasn1.10	10.	8	58	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	10.	8	54	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
21⅞	10½	Spartan .80	4.4	6	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	
34⅝	17	SpectPh		16	239	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.9	4	10	14½	14½	14½	
35⅛	30	SperHu pf 3	9.8		7	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
52⅝	40½	Sperry 1.56	3.4	7	431	46	45½	45⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	7.5	4	4	16	15⅝	16	
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	7.4	7	82	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
37⅛	24⅝	Squibb 1.14	3.2	13	801	35½	35⅛	35½	
15⅛	11⅝	StaRite n.70	5.3	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	16½	Staley 1	3.5	15	301	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—1
26⅛	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	6.3	8	274	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
28⅝	19½	StBPnt .64	2.9	8	256	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅝	11½	StdMotA .64	5.3	5	29	12⅛	12	12	— ½
62⅛	43½	StOilCl 3.20	5.5	6	489	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅛
81⅝	49⅝	StOInd 3	3.7	9	1861	u82⅝	80⅛	81½	+ ½
83	35⅝	StOilOh 1.60	2.0	15	344	u83¼	81¼	81⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.8	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	12⅝	Standex .80	4.7	6	1	17	17	17	
34⅝	22¼	StanW 1.24	3.9	7	14	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	22⅜	Starret 1.48	5.1	5	8	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	3½	StMutInv		9	49	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11	9	StaMSe 1.05a	11.		29	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
25	18½	StaufCh s1.10	5.8	7	623	19⅞	18⅝	19	
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.7	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅜	8⅛	Sterchl .68	6.8	4	2	10⅛	10	10	
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	9.6	9	25	7	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅝	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	10	632	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	17⅜	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13	StevenJ 1.20b	9.0	4	26	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.2	7	30	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
37⅜	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.9	6	73	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.6	9	3	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	10⅝	StonCon .60	2.9	8	27	21⅛	20⅝	21	— ⅜
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.7	4	83	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s		10	578	15½	15¼	15⅝	
51⅞	28⅝	Storer 1.30	2.8	9	63	46⅛	45¼	46⅛	+1¼
17⅛	12⅝	StridRit 1.08	7.0	6	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho .20	6.7	6	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
36¼	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.0	8	81	36½	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	16½	SunEl .60	3.2	10	9	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	4.4	7	350	69⅝	65⅝	67⅛	+2⅛
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.1		16	71⅛	68½	71½	+4
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.6	5	166	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.5	9	670	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
86½	52½	Sundr pf3.50	4.2		72	84	83⅝	84	—1
22¼	9	SunsM .40	2.4	9	66	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅛	SuprVal .66	3.1	9	333	21½	21⅛	21½	
133½	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	17	787	u134⅝	128	128½	—3
19⅛	10⅝	SupmkG .48	3.6	5	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Supsco			33	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.4	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24¼	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.4	8	67	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—1
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.7		5	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —							
17⅛	11¼	TRE s .84	5.2	8	687	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1
41⅝	33⅝	TRW 2	5.5	6	658	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	
90	73½	TRW pf 4.48	5.6		3	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ¼
79	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.8		3	66⅝	66½	66½	
32	17⅝	TaftBrd .76	2.5	9	122	31⅛	30	30⅝	+ ½
11⅜	1⅝	Talcott			6	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
12½	8	Talley 1	12.	8	43	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		23	9	9	9	
19¼	15⅝	TampE 1.44	9.1	7	248	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29½	17⅝	Tandy		9	953	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		4	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Toppan .40	2.3	13	1	17½	17½	17½	
17	9¼	Tchncolr .72	4.4	5	112	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Technicn		13	58	15½	15¼	15½	
61½	41½	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	205	59½	58	59	+ ⅝
18	7⅝	Telcom .70	6.2	3	36	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c		3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
154½	84¼	Teledn 9.92t	7.8	5	323	128⅝	127	127⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	9¼	Telprmt		16	444	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ¼
7⅛	3⅜	Telex		19	130	3½	3⅜	3½	
39½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.2	8	1065	u39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
29¼	14½	Teradyn		14	54	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	7	Tesoro		4	3499	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	6.8		1022	32⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.2	5	1991	30⅛	29⅞	30	
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	2	43⅛	43⅛	43¼	— ⅜
61⅛	33⅛	TexEst 2.70	4.4	9	48	u62	61⅛	61⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf2.40	10.		54	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26⅛	22¼	TexGT s1.46	5.5	8	191	26½	26	26⅛	+ ½
50½	34⅝	TxGs pf1.50	2.9		1	u51	51	51	+5½
24½	16	Texind .60	3.4	4	59	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
101	75⅝	TexInst 2	2.2	12	364	92⅝	90⅞	91	
15⅝	6⅛	TexInt			1318	14⅛	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
57	25⅝	TexOGs .48	.8	13	207	u58	56⅝	58	+1
20½	16¼	TexUtl 1.64	9.0	7	804	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
33	18	Texsglf 1.20	4.4	10	246	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
51⅜	35⅛	Texsglf pf 3	6.6		16	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ½
12⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind		2	74	3½	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Textron 1.80	7.2	6	149	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅜
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.6		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.3		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.6	7	39	43⅛	42⅝	43	
46⅛	38⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.9	10	31	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Thomin .56b	4.9	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	20⅝	ThmJW 1.80	7.6	6	27	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Thrifty .66	5.3	9	59	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	Tidwatr .90	3.0	11	164	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
27⅛	18⅝	TigerInt .80	4.3	4	782	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅝	— ½
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	4.0	8	808	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ½
35⅜	26½	TimI pfB1.57	5.1		254	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
36⅛	26⅜	TimesM 1.20	3.4	8	x73	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
63½	45	Timkn 3a	6.0	5	57	50	49⅝	50	+1¼
31	19⅝	ToddSh		4	30	24	24	24	
25⅛	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.4	8	41	18⅛	17⅝	17½	— ⅜
23⅝	17⅝	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	118	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18¼	TolEd pf2.36	13.		3	18¼	d18½	18½	— ¼
22½	17¼	TolEd pf2.21	13.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	7⅛	TonkaCp		22	86	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+1
11⅜	8⅝	TootRol .40b	4.6	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅛	17⅝	ToroCo .88	4.0	7	65	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
30½	18⅝	ToyRUs n		13	210	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅜
23	15⅝	Tracor s.40	2.0	7	45	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
23½	16⅛	Trane s .92	5.1	9	81	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
36	27⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.4	7	52	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		9	1153	16	15½	16	
7	4	TW Cp wt			119	6	5⅝	6	— ¼
21⅛	16	TWC pf 2	12.		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	TWC pf1.90	14.		31	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	22⅛	TWC pf2.66	12.		37	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	6.4	5	667	17½	17⅛	17⅝	
142½	118½	Trans pf4.50	3.7		1	122	122	122	— ⅝
21⅝	17½	TranInc 2.04	11.		36	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
38½	18⅛	Transco 1.24	3.4	14	147	37½	36⅝	37	— ⅜
14½	6⅝	Transcn .40	8.9	8	90	7⅛	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
101	87⅛	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z190	87½	d86⅝	86⅝	—1½
97½	80⅛	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z50	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
25½	20½	TrGP pf2.50	11.		6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.9	4	308	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	7.7	5	7	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
40⅝	32½	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	577	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ¼
44½	35	Travelr pf 2	4.9		1	41	41	41	+ ½
20¼	16⅛	TriCon 2.03e	11.		124	18⅝	18	18¼	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	14	3	3	3	
11⅛	7⅝	TriaInd .35e	4.3	5	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	TriaPC 1	5.5	6	102	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7	Trico .18	1.5	12	151	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
20½	16⅛	TrintyIn s.60	3.0	13	372	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ¼
17½	13¼	TucsEP 1.42	9.9	7	96	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	90	41	40⅝	41	
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.5	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	14⅝	TycoLab 1	4.6	7	193	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	70	17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	22⅝	Tymshr		15	44	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
34⅝	20⅝	UAL 1	4.8		1048	21¼	20½	21	— ⅜
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.4	8	17	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z300	24¼	24	24	
18½	12	UMC 1.20	9.7	5	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			20	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
29⅛	16¼	UNCRes .30	2.4	6	134	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	298	28	27⅛	28	
67⅛	56⅝	UniNV 4.27e	7.2	5	3	59	59	59	+ ¼
52½	42	UComp 2.60	6.0	7	28	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.6	5	605	39⅝	39¼	39½	
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr .20	2.1		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	UnlonCp .32t	4.7	7	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15	11	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	135	12¼	12	12	
48	36½	UnEl pf4.50	12.		z200	36½	36½	36½	—1
79⅝	62	UnEl pfL 8	13.		z10	62½	62½	62½	— ½
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	13.		4	17	17	17	
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		10	24½	24½	24½	
79	63	UnEl pfH 8	13.		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ¼
49⅜	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.8	9	1134	47⅛	45⅝	47⅛	+1½
74	50⅜	UPacC 2.30	3.3	9	372	70⅝	69⅝	70	— ½
8⅛	3⅜	Uniroyal			427	4	d 3⅝	4	
74½	38⅛	Unirval pf 8	21.		z810	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	— ¼
12⅝	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	70	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
14⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	12.		x4	10½	d10¼	10¼	
57	30½	UEnRs 2.48	4.3	7	287	u58⅝	55⅝	57½	+1⅝
31½	28	UFInCl s.90	3.0	8	16	30⅝	30¼	30½	
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	7	61	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	21½	Ulllum 2.68	12.	6	13	22¼	22½	22½	— ¼
20⅝	12½	UnitInd .90	5.8	5	35	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
18	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.5	7	55	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	UJerBk 1.04	10.	4	29	10	9⅝	10	
7⅝	6	UnMM n			227	6½	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3½	1⅝	UnPkMn			25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	UnRelg s.80a	2.8	4	20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
20½	14⅝	USFaS 1.58e	9.3		8	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ¼
12½	6½	USAir		3	275	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18	USAir pf1.87	10.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
41⅝	30	USFId 2.40	6.4	5	90	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
37⅛	23⅜	USGyps 2.40	7.7	4	69	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
33½	23½	USGy pf1.80	6.5		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	7	USHom .52	4.0	4	99	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10½	7¼	USInd .76	8.6	5	150	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLease .52	3.8	6	89	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty			23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	8.1	4	23	18½	18¼	18¼	
26⅛	18¼	USSteel 1.60	8.7	4	1021	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	107	31⅝	31⅛	31½	
43⅛	35¼	UnTech 2.20	6.0	6	x388	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
117	100	UTch pf7.32	7.2		x1	101	101	101	+ ⅜
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.8		x27	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	
27⅝	23½	UTch pf2.55	11.		x43	23⅝	d23	23⅛	
21⅝	16¼	UniTel 1.52	8.2	7	161	18½	18¼	18½	
37½	13¼	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	49	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Univar .56	5.7	5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22	13	UnivFd .96	7.3	9	48	13⅛	13	13⅛	
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.0	7	3	20	20	20	
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	9	393	46	45⅝	46	
28	17	USLIFE .68	2.8	6	118	24⅝	24	24½	— ¼
35⅛	27	USLIF pf3.33	12.		1	27½	27½	27½	
10⅝	8⅝	UslifeFd .96a	11.		25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	16⅛	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	132	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30	25½	UtPL pf2.80	11.		18	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
		— V—V—V —							
21	16¾	VF Cp 1.40	7.8	5	65	18½	18	18	— ½
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	10	104	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
9	5	ValleyIn .40	7.3	11	2418	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
14⅛	11¼	VanDrn .92	7.7	4	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	13	Varian .40	1.6	22	143	26	25½	25⅝	— ½
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	4.8	7	93	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
39½	16⅛	Veeco .60	1.6	12	137	37	36½	36½	— ¼
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo			13	5⅛	5	5	
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
34	21¼	Viacom .32	1.0	14	138	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ½
14⅛	10⅛	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	894	11⅛	10⅞	11	
83	63	VaEP pf7.72	12.		z10	63	63	63	
97½	71	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z60	73	72	72	—1⅜
101½	77⅛	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z320	79½	d77½	77½	—1
29	21⅛	VaEP pf2.90	12.		36	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	7⅝	Vornado .60	2.8	34	124	22	21⅛	21⅝	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc .75	6.0	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
37	27	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	x5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
41⅛	19½	WUI .80	2.2	11	145	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.8	4	x6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.6	7	74	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ¼
55⅝	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.4		5	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
7⅛	3½	WachRty			39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
34½	20⅛	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	28	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	23½	Walgrn 1.50	5.3	6	213	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
44½	30⅛	WlkrA pf1.60a		8	66	43⅝	43½	43½	
28⅝	21⅛	WallBus 1	3.7	7	52	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.60	6.6	4	46	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	26½	WaltJm 1.80	6.1	5	335	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
38	27⅛	WaltJ pf1.60	5.1		6	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
12½	7	WardFd		6	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13	8	Warnaco .35r	3.6	3	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
54⅞	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	3.3	8	354	u55¼	54⅛	55¼	+1
44⅛	32⅛	WrnComs 1	2.3	9	402	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
26½	17⅛	WarnrL 1.32	6.9	9	1342	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
27½	22	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	9	22⅛	d21⅝	22	— ⅛
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.2	6	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	19½	WshWt 2.08	10.	6	25	20	19⅝	20	
38⅝	23½	WasteM .70	1.8	13	99	u38⅝	38	38⅝	
29⅝	15	Watkin J .40	1.5	16	52	27⅛	26½	27	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.1		8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17½	12½	WayG pf1.60	12.		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	WeanUn .20	4.2	23	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	12	Wean pf1.26	11.		1	11½	d11⅛	11½	— ½
25⅛	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	12	212	13⅛	13	13	— ½
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	5.0	8	37	26	26	26	
33⅝	25½	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	219	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
17⅛	10⅝	WelFM 1.35e	9.8	7	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	41	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z60	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
37½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	18	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	WstctT g.80			7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.7	4	306	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅜
30½	21½	WAir pf 2	8.3		60	24	23⅝	24	— ½
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.4	6	151	30½	29⅝	30⅛	
36	27½	WnCoNA s.32	.9	19	130	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ¼
29⅛	24⅜	WnCo pf2.12	7.3		159	29	28⅝	29	
62⅝	27⅝	WPacI 23.75e	1.7	6	85	58⅝	57	58⅛	— ¼
24⅛	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.8		227	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ½
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	10.		3	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.5		1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
11	8⅝	WUn dpf1.18	13.		22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	WUTI pf2.56	13.		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
23	16	WestpEl .97	5.5	5	927	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.2	7	188	29⅛	29	29	— ⅜
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.4	7	585	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	7.1		57	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.9	8	274	30⅝	29⅝	30½	— ¼
39⅜	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.0		14	33¼	32	33¼	
24⅛	9⅛	WheelPit		1	47	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
54⅛	43	WhelPit pf6	14.		z150	44	43⅛	43⅛	—1
49½	35½	WhelPit pf5	14.		z50	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.7	7	547	18⅝	18	18⅝	
27⅛	16⅜	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	51	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
42⅛	32½	WhitC pfC 3	9.4		5	32⅛	d32	32	— ½
8	5	WhiteMl		2	147	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	10⅝	Whittak .50	3.3	5	248	15⅛	15	15⅛	
17¼	12½	Wickes 1.04	7.2	4	102	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
13⅛	7½	Wiebldt .44	4.6	11	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.2	14	495	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	WilshrO .14	1.3	35	77	11	10½	10½	— ½
33⅜	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.9	8	36	28⅝	28⅜	28⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	2	Winnbgo		106	237	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	WinterJ 1	13.	17	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	55	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
25½	19	WisGas 2.04	9.7	6	12	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
27½	24	WisG pf2.55	11.		3	24	24	24	
20⅛	16⅝	WiscPL 1.84	10.	7	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
19½	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.4	6	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅜	Witco 1.40	5.6	5	73	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
13⅛	10	WitrR .80	7.1	8	60	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	78	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
24⅞	13⅛	Womatc .66	3.5	9	x18	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
38¼	17½	WoodPt .48	1.3	18	209	38	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	6.1	5	481	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
44	27	Wolw pf2.20	6.0		1	36½	36½	36½	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		5	30	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
76⅛	62	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	8	8	76⅛	75½	75½	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr .48	5.5	15	14	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
19	11⅝	Wylain .80	6.0	7	117	13⅛	12½	13¼	+ ½
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.7	7	26	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly		9	47	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅝	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	772	59⅝	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.7	4	205	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	—1
19⅜	14⅛	Yates s .20	1.3	4	47	16⅛	16	16	—1
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.7	6	152	19	19	19	
25½	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.3	17	270	23⅛	22⅝	22⅛	—1½
14⅛	9¼	ZayreCp		4	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	9⅛	ZenithR 1	11.	8	467	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.3	9	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19½	13	ZurnInd .80	4.8	6	126	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 15, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7472	Abti Prce	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
200	Acklands	$16	16	16	
1800	Agnico E	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
2300	Agra Ind A	495	490	495	+ 5
38130	Alta Gas A	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
300	Alta Nat	$67	65	67	+ 5
79907	Am Barza	$35⅝	34½	34⅝	
250	Andres W A	$13	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
600	Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1600	Asbestos	$38	37	38	
2010	Atco A	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12705	BP Can	$38½	37½	38⅛	+ ⅝
13528	Bank N S	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4000	Bralor Res	$19⅝	18	19	+1⅛
20	Bramalea	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
1650	Brenda M	$23	22⅝	23	+ ½
4375	BCFP	$21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
9516	BC Phone	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4178	Brunswk	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ¼
500	Budd Can	$8½	8½	8½	
460	CAE	$11	11	11	
640	Cad Frv	$17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
4775	Cal Pow A	$41½	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
3800	Camflo	$14	13⅝	14	
4740	C Nor West	$15⅝	15½	15½	
2480	C Packrs	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
1470	Can Perm	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
1697	Can Trust	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4500	CCablesy A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
50	Cdn Cel	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
205	CGE	$29	29	29	+ ½
7527	CI Bk Com	$24⅛	24	24⅛	
34736	CP Inve	$34⅛	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
867	Cdn Tire A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
1014	C Utilies	$18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
8500	Cara	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅝
1300	Cassior	$12½	12⅝	12½	
3100	Celanese	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
18650	Cherokee	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
13480	Con Distrb	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
16950	Cons Gas	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
1293	Con Fordv	310	310	310	+10
275	Conwest	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
46450	Coseka R	$11	10½	11	+ ½
1600	Craigmt	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
10480	Crush Intl	$12½	12⅝	12½	+ ¼
13950	Cyprus	$15	14½	15	+ ¼
32145	Czar Res	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
10050	Dasn Dev	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
600	Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	
4600	Denison	$31⅛	31½	31½	+ ¼
2380	Dicknsn	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
1225	D Bridge	$35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
1771	Dofasco A	$32⅛	32¼	32⅛	— ¼
215	Dom Store	$18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
175	Du Pont A	$22	22	22	
500	Dylex L A	$10	9½	9½	— ½
1850	Electhom A	410	395	395	— 5
11500	Emco	$10⅛	9⅝	10	
3975	Falcon C	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8660	Fibre Nik A	$64	63	64	+ ⅛
300	Fed Pion	$35½	35½	35½	+ ½
2850	Francana	$12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3900	G M Res	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7900	G Distrb w	189	181	189	+ 9
10050	Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
500	Graff G	$14½	14½	14½	
2200	Granduc	225	224	225	+ 5
225	GL Forest	$42½	42	42	— ⅜
410	Greyhnd	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
2800	Hard Crp A	235	232	235	
7230	Harlequin	$18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
11187	Hawker	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
200	Hayes D	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
2630	H Bay Co	$23⅝	23	23	
161490	IAC	$13⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—2⅛
1500	Indal	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
622	Inglis	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1955	Inland Gas	$13	12⅝	13	
2200	Inf Mogul	$6	6	6	
4100	Intpr Pipe	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
250	Inv. Grp A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1895	Ivaco	$14	13⅝	14	
1150	Jannock	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
2925	Kaiser Re	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
13200	Kam Kotia	475	460	460	—15
10021	Kerr Add	$13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
11515	Labatt A	$23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
2100	Lacana	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
2022	LL Lac	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
455	Lob Co A	375	375	375	
278	Lob Co B	375	370	370	—15
6610	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
100	McGraw H	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30	Est Mirtic	178	178	178	—22
45800	Mitel Corp	$14⅝	14	14⅝	
2075	Molson A	$24	23⅝	24	+ ½
1750	Molson B	$22	21½	21½	— ⅛
7588	Moore	$33⅝	33	33⅝	— ¼
2920	Murphy	$28⅛	28	28	+ ½
500	Nat Trust	$24½	24	24½	+ ½
51674	Noranda	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
153300	Norcen	$28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ 1
1560	NTecm B w	$27	27	27	
50	Nowsco W	$38	38	38	+ ½
30699	Oakwood P	$14½	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅝
3140	Ocelot B	$27	26½	27	+ ⅝
4050	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27997	Pace Pet	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
650	Pamour A	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
400	PanCan P	$61	61	61	— ½
9100	Pembina	$10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
850	Petrofina	$45½	45	45	
9650	Peyto Oils	$18	17⅝	17⅝	
12410	Place G	299	285	298	+13
5370	Placer	$39	38½	39	+ 1
5550	Ram	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
200	Redpath	$13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ¼
2442	Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8¼	8½	
500	Reichhold	$12	11⅝	11⅝	
5220	Revnu Prp	134	132	132	— 2
1135	Roman	$39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
20	Rothman	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30999	Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
2800	Scotts A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ 1
38115	Shell Can	$33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
11513	Sherritt	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
1400	S Sears A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1900	Slater Stl	$13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
34525	Southm	$27	26⅝	27	+ ½
68187	Stelco A	$25½	25	25⅛	— ⅜
4050	Steep R	405	400	400	— 5
11410	Sulpetro B	$17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ 1
1550	Suncor pr	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
1112	Teck Cor A	$18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3491	Teck Cor B	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
400	Teledyne	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5613	Tex Can	$80	79½	80	
2750	Thom N A	$14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9224	Tor Dm Bk	$22	21⅝	21⅝	
700	Torstar B	$21	20⅝	21	
2285	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6750	Trns Mt	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11480	TrCan PL	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
8360	Turbo Cl B	$15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅝
8428	UGas A	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
1500	Union Oil	$34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ½
400	U Keno	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
4200	U Siscoe	$11⅛	11	11	
209	Un Carbid	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
200	Van Der	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1319	Verstl Cor	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
1000	Vestgron	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
600	Weldwod	$19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1½
4500	West Mine	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2280	Weston	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
9650	Woodwd A	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
32950	Yk Bear	$10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ½

Total sales 5,460,141 shares

Canadian Indexes

November 16, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	302.37	303.54
Toronto	1,625.70	1,632.70

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 16, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Occident Pet	532,600	26⅝	+ ⅝
KnightRid	488,000	23½	— ⅜
IBM s	355,100	62	— ½
Tesoro Pet	349,900	17½	— ¼
Gulf Oil	327,800	34⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing s	321,300	41⅜	—2½
Goodyear	320,600	12¾	— ⅛
MesaRoyTr wi	306,400	31¼	+1¼
Valley Ind	241,800	5½	— ⅜
Gen Motors	241,600	53⅝	— ⅝
Mobil s	241,600	50½	
AmerT&T	232,500	53¼	— ¼
EmryAF	229,900	17⅝	
LILCo	213,000	14	+ ⅛
FordMot	210,900	34⅝	—1¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.28	37.43
Advanced	569	986
Volume Up (millions)	10.89	21.77
Declined	875	493
Volume Down (millions)	14.79	6.07
Unchanged	427	419
Total Issues	1,871	1,898
New highs	43	62
New lows	58	59

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	816.47	822.61	812.54	815.70	—5.63
20 Trn	240.60	243.67	238.56	241.33	Unch.
15 Util	101.86	102.91	101.42	102.33	+0.16
65 Stk	287.76	290.48	286.10	288.09	—1.00

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.72	103.07	3.79	—0.34
Industrials	117.43	115.56	116.37	—0.37
Utilities	48.87	48.18	48.59	—0.08
Finance	12.10	11.92	11.99	—0.07
Transp.	14.73	14.48	14.61	Unch.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.31	58.94	59.11	—0.16
Industrials	66.88	66.64	66.64	—0.16
Transp.	48.07	47.79	47.80	—0.25
Utilities	36.56	36.44	36.46	—0.10
Finance	60.41	60.25	60.25	—0.33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 15	114,217	271,907	1,104
November 14	106,229	271,125	1,715
November 13	117,112	257,801	1,732
November 12	194,941	203,141	2,940
November 9	109,612	229,357	576

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	132,100	40⅞	+ ⅜
AngloCo Ltd	123,600	16⅛	— ⅜
Carnatn	106,700	23⅝	
Nelson LB	105,100	12½	+2⅛
HouOilM	80,400	19⅝	— ⅛
Damson Oil	68,600	19⅝	+ ⅜
McCull Oil	67,800	8⅛	+ ⅛
PetroLew s	67,700	17⅛	+ ⅝
Baruch Fost	63,700	11½	+1
DorchstrGos n	62,800	25	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.79	4.28
Advanced	223	365
Volume Up (millions)	1.80	2.62
Declined	317	178
Volume Down (millions)	1.42	1.05
Unchanged	245	245
Total Issues	785	788
New highs	N.A.	22
New lows	N.A.	12

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
218.39	217.25	218.06	—0.06

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 16 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 682.95
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 636.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 604.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 720.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 15.98
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.65
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.88
—(w) High Interest Sterling 10.86

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $19.44
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.63
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $26.45

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 294.75
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 450.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.25
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 90.25
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 447.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 118.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.80

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.34

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $27.22
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. 366.65
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $28.74
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $54.60
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $16.32

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.90
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £7.82
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £16.66

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $41.93
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$10.57
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $12.61
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.15
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $8.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $87.88
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $21.38

LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth $388.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 297.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.93

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $42.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,148.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 398.75
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 58.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 327.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 232.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.75
—(d) Universal Fond ..... SF 70.30

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 128.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 99.25
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 53.00
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 63.25
—(d) Romefac-Invest ..... SF 318.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 278.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 214.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 35.90
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.20
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 50.80
—(d) Uniglobal ..... DM 58.50
—(d) Unispecial I ..... DM 59.40
—(d) Europafonds ..... DM 25.60

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.61
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,021.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $12.34
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.35
(w) CAMIT $9.81
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.75

(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,358.00
(d) Carblico Open-End Fund $222.26
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $6.82

(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.72
(w) D.G.C. $44.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $17.96

(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $20.48
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,111.88
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,122.18
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $207.86
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 1,443.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 59.39
(d) Fondilalia $16.11
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 37.40
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.39

(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.82
(w) Housemans Hldgs. NV $353.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $31.20

(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $115.92
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $118.94
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.07
(w) Intermarket Fund $167.86
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.10
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.21
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 31.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $56.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $18.66
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.68

(w) Japan Selection Fund $89.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $38.76
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,365.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.14
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $27.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $61.49
(w) Luxfund $39.22
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Cons $.85

(d) Medialanum Sel. Fund $11.96
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $14.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.61
(w) N.A.M.F. $78.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $38.32
(d) Rento Fund $38.77
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 757.00

(d) Safe Fund $3.46
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.82
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 53.10
(w) Sapro (N.A.V.) $14.92
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 92.10

(w) Soros Fund $796.30
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $46.80
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $38.51
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 50.40
(r) Unitife Assurance O'seas $0.93
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $2.87
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $12.14
Sc (w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $471.63
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities $81.94
(w) Worldwide Special $1,434.93

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Other prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C - Not communicated; e — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.20
Albert Heijn	78.30
Algembank	334.00
Amrobank	68.70
A'Dam Rub	49.00
Fokker	23.50
Heineken	77.00
H.V.A.	50.00
Hoogovens	24.40
K.L.M.	73.50
Nat. Nedder	115.70
Pakhoed	50.00
Philips	21.90
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	141.70
Rorento	106.60
Royal Dutch	150.20
Unilever	114.80XD
Van Ommer	206.00
VMF-Stork	41.80
Anp-Cbs Index : 86.00	
Previous : 85.40	

London

Gt Un St	3.30
Guinness	1.65
Hawker-Sidd	1.52
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.30
Imps	0.76½
Marks & Spen.	0.83
Metal Box	2.32
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	0.46
Rank Org.	1.80
Royal Dutch	35⅛
R.T.Z.	2.78
Shell	3.30
Thorn (A)	0.32
Tube Invest.	2.66
Ultramar	3.68
Union Carb.	$9.40
Vickers	1.10
War L.3½	0.27¾
West Deep	$23¼
West Drief	$54⅜
West Hold	$37⅝
Woolworth	0.57
ZCI	0.15½
F.T. 30 Index : 407.80	
Previous : 406.30	

Brussels

Arbed	2,780
GBL (B.lamb)	1,550
Cockerill	340
Electrobel	6,540
GB-Inno-BM	2,365
Hoboken	2,580
Petrofina	5,340
Ph. Gevaert	1,030
Soc. Generale	1,590
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	698
Bourse Index : 127.00	
Previous : 126.63	

Milan

Bastogi	698.00
ERBA	2,500.00
ErcMarelli	351.00
Fiat	2,290.00
Finsider	95.75
Generali	42,000.00
IFI	2,610.00
Italpas	718.00
Italsider	305.00
LaRinas	108.75
Montedis	158.00
Olivetti	1,386.00
Pirelli	1,999.00
Snia Visco	770.00
BCI Index : 83.43	
Previous : 83.26	

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	38.40
B.A.S.F.	137.50
Bayer	125.70
Commerzbank	186.00
Cont. Gummi	46.50
Daimler	242.50
Demag	138.00
Deutsche Bnk	253.30
Dresdner Bnk	194.50
Hoechst	123.30
Hoesch	36.60
Karstadt	247.50
Kaufhof	191.00
K.H.D.	203.00
Lufthansa	79.00
Mannesmann	135.00
Metallgesell.	250.00
Neckermann	129.50
RWE.new	181.60
Schering	206.50
Siemens	251.80
Thyssen	66.50
Varta	166.00
Veba	142.30
Volkswagen	179.00
Siemens Index: 134.03	
Previous : 132.80	

Paris

Air Liquide	490.00
BSN	860.00
Carrefour	1,549.00
Cim Lafarge	258.00
Cie Bancaire	360.00
CFP	263.00
CGE	337.00
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,180.00
Ferodo	318.30
Gen Occident	275.00
Imetal	64.00
L'Oreal	663.00
Mach Bull	61.80
Michelin	850.00
Moet Henn	515.00
Moulinex	80.20
Paribas	225.00
PUK	97.10
Penarroya	50.00
Perrier	283.20
Peugeot	264.00
Rh Poulenc	138.40
Sacilor	25.50
St Gobain	132.30
Suez	270.00
Telemecon	715.00
Thomson	206.00
Usinor	13.50
Agefi Index : 126.45	
Previous : 124.10	

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.50
Anglo-Am	0.80¼
Barclays Bnk	3.96
Beecham Gp	1.25
BICC	0.92
Boots	1.49
Bowater	1.43
BAT Ind.	2.45
BOC Int'l	0.54½
Brit. Pet.	3.62
Burmah	1.58
Chartered	1.54
Cadbury Sc.	0.53½
Cons.Gold Fds	3.29
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$7.38
Distillers	2.15
Dunlop	0.44
E Mus Ind	1.33
Free St Ged	33¾
GEC	3.20
GKN	2.40
Glaxo Gp	3.93

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,175
Buehrle	2,380
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,230
Cr Suisse	2,205
Fisher	735
HofRochN	6,875
Nestle	3,305
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B. Suisse	386
Sulzer	2,760
U.B. Suisse	3,325
SBC Index : 326.78	
Previous : 325.78	

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 15, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2962	Algoma St	$28½	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
3531	Bnk Mont	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
800	Can Cmt	$11½	11	11	— ½
495	Canron	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
300	Con Bath	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
1635	Dom TxtA	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2000	FCA Int	293	292	292	+2
300	Imasco	43	43	43	+1
4400	Power Co	$13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
4435	Royal Bk	$37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	
200	Roy Trst Co	$13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
1200	Zellers	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛

Total sales 311,588 shares.

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30 Active Stocks
Facts, figures, analysis, appraisal of risk, and specific advice
Amerada Hess, Boeing, East Kodak, IBM, Pan Am Air, Texaco, Am Home Pr, Charter Co, Exxon, ITT, PepsiCo, UAL, Am Motors, Citicorp, Gen Elec, K mart, Polaroid, West Elec, ATT, Digital, Gen Motors, NLT, Sears, Woolworth, Atl Richfld, Dow Chem, Gulf Oil, Occi Pet, Sterl Drug, Xerox

75 Utility Stocks
Facts, figures, appraisal of risk, and specific advice
United's analysts know that each utility's individual strengths and weaknesses can mean a lot to its investment performance. For instance, there is a significant difference in whether it uses coal, water, oil, or nuclear. It can be deeply affected by the regulatory climate in its area. In this analysis we show main fuel source, rate the attitudes of regulatory bodies, and present 11 other important factors. All 13 points are weighed before we give you our advice on which utility stocks we believe you should buy, hold, or sell.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 16, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 1/8 - 14 3/8	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	2 9/16 - 11/16	17 - 17 1/8	13 - 13 1/4
2 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	3 3/4 - 4	17 - 17 3/8	14 - 14 1/4
3 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8 3/4 - 8 7/8	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	17 - 17 1/4	14 - 14 1/4
6 M.	14 15/16 - 15 1/16	8 1/2 - 8 5/8	4 7/16 - 9/16	16 1/2 - 16 3/4	14 - 14 1/4
1 Y	13 3/4 - 13 7/8	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	4 5/16 - 7/16	15 3/4 - 15 7/8	13 7/8 - 14 1/8

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 16, 1979 closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9765	4.26	111.275 *	47.50 *	0.2394	—	6.871 *	119.95 *	37.72 *
Brussels (a)	28.785	62.0378	16.189	6.9115	3.48475 *	14.556	—	17.435	5.486
Frankfurt	1.774	3.8407	—	42.64 *	2.145 x	89.73 *	6.18 *	107.87 *	33.86 *
London (b)	2.1585	—	3.84	9.0095	1,787.00	4.26	62.13	3.551	11.335
Milan	829.30	1,778.75	464.66	198.33	—	417.75	28.696	500.46	157.47
New York (c)	—	2.163	1.77425	4.165	827.5	1.97825	28.725	1.647	5.26825
Paris	4.169	8.9705	234.33 *	—	5.0425 x	210.60 *	14.473 *	252.55 *	79.41 *
Zurich	1.647	3.5628	92.576 *	39.5851 *	0.1986	83.2891 *	5.7222 *	—	31.333 *
ECU	1.39377	0.647511	2.4869	5.82247	1,155.78	2.76872	40.252	2.30529	7.34307

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.305 ; Canadian $: 1.1824 ; Danish krone: 5.2532 ; Escudo: 50.366 ; Fin. mark: 3.7975 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0175 ; Irish £: 2.079 ; Israeli £: 31.50 ; Norw. krone: 5.0287 ; Peseta: 66.475 ; Schilling: 12.75 ; Singapore $: 2.1895 ; Swedish krona: 4.2337 ; Yen: 245.35.

£ Sterling: 1.03275 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

November 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	178.00	171.00	175.60	175.70	179.00	179.50
Mar	183.00	175.25	178.70	178.75	183.75	184.00
May	182.50	175.00	178.30	178.50	183.50	183.75
Aug	181.50	174.80	177.25	177.35	182.30	182.50
Oct	182.00	174.95	177.35	177.40	182.30	182.40
8,783 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,405	1,380	1,399	1,402	1,404	1,405
Mar	1,418	1,400	1,409	1,410	1,417	1,418
May	1,427	1,408	1,420	1,421	1,424	1,425
Jly	1,445	1,425	1,440	1,443	1,443	1,446
Sep	1,461	1,445	1,453	1,460	1,458	1,459
Dec	1,488	1,455	1,460	1,480	1,474	1,475
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,485	1,510	1,480	1,510
3,275 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,855	1,826	1,823	1,830	1,850	1,851
Jan	1,890	1,855	1,857	1,860	1,888	1,881
Mar	1,765	1,740	1,741	1,742	1,758	1,759
May	1,730	1,704	1,705	1,706	1,732	1,733
Jly	1,717	1,694	1,693	1,695	1,720	1,722
Sep	1,694	1,689	1,682	1,686	1,710	1,715
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,671	1,680	1,682	1,710
3,872 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

November 16, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	386.75	390.35	+4.35
Zurich	387.00	390.50	+4.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	404.28	403.94	—0.09

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Metals Market

(Figures in Sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

November 16, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	983.00	985.00	979.50	980.00
3 months	994.00	995.00	988.50	989.00
Cathodes: spot	960.00	962.00	956.00	960.00
3 months	973.00	975.00	967.00	970.00
Tin: spot	7,460.00	7,470.00	7,510.00	7,530.00
3 months	7,280.00	7,285.00	7,360.00	7,370.00
Lead: spot	595.00	597.00	580.00	582.00
3 months	577.00	578.00	567.50	568.50
Zinc: spot	320.50	321.50	317.00	319.00
3 months	330.00	331.00	327.00	329.00
Silver: spot	753.00	757.00	748.00	750.00
3 months	775.00	776.00	768.00	770.00
Aluminium: spot	885.00	890.00	845.00	855.00
3 months	820.00	821.00	785.00	787.00
Nickel: spot	2,670.00	2,690.00	2,700.00	2,720.00
3 months	2,730.00	2,740.00	2,770.00	2,780.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

November 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,665	1,600	1,645	1,650	— 35
May	1,675	1,630	1,660	1,664	— 35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,680	— 35
Aug	1,675	1,650	1,670	1,680	— 40
Oct	1,690	1,678	1,678	1,695	— 32
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,675	1,695	— 35
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,685	1,730	— 55
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,695	1,750	New
760 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,245	1,225	1,235	1,240	— 5
Mar	1,246	1,225	1,237	1,245	— 9
May	1,245	1,245	1,255	1,275	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,285	— 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,295	1,315	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	1,325	— 10
173 lots					

Chicago Futures

November 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.35	4.38	4.31	4.37	+.03½
Mar	4.56	4.58	4.52	4.57	+.02½
May	4.61	4.62	4.57	4.62	+.02¼
Jul	4.54½	4.54½	4.51	4.54	.
Sep	4.63	4.66	4.61½	4.66	+.01½
Dec	4.77½	4.80	4.76½	4.80	+.01½

Sales Thur. 18,407.
Total open interest Thur. 58,013, up 922 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.70	2.70¾	—.01
Mar	2.88	2.89	2.87	2.88	—.00¼
May	3.00¾	3.00¾	2.99	2.99¾	—.01¼
Jul	3.07½	3.08	3.05	3.05¾	—.01¾
Sep	3.09½	3.09½	3.08	3.09¼	—.02
Dec	3.13	3.13	3.11½	3.12	—.02

Sales Thur. 36,990.
Total open interest Thur. 182,748, up 1,446 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.47	1.48	1.46¼	1.47¾	+.01
Mar	1.61¼	1.62	1.60¼	1.61¾	+.00¾
May	1.69½	1.69¾	1.68½	1.69¾	+.00¾
Jul	1.72¾	1.73¾	1.72¼	1.73¾	+.00¼
Sep	1.76½	1.77¼	1.76½	1.77¼	+.00¾

Sales Thur. 517.
Total open interest Thur. 5,691, off 75 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.79	6.79	6.71	6.74½	—.01½
Jan	6.95	6.95	6.88	6.91½	—.02
Mar	7.19¼	7.19¼	7.10	7.15¼	—.01¾
May	7.37½	7.37½	7.31	7.35	—.01½
Jul	7.50	7.51½	7.46½	7.51¼	—.00¼
Aug	7.54½	7.58	7.54	7.58	+.01
Sep	7.57½	7.59	7.56	7.59	+.00½
Nov	7.65½	7.66	7.62	7.66	+.02

Sales Thur. 35,330.
Total open interest Thur. 120,049, up 223 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	196.50	197.30	193.80	196.80	+ .90
Jan	198.00	199.10	196.00	199.00	+1.30
Mar	200.40	202.00	198.30	201.90	+1.50
May	202.00	203.80	200.60	203.40	+1.30
Jul	205.00	206.50	203.30	206.40	+1.10
Aug	205.50	208.00	205.50	207.80	+ .80
Sep	208.50	209.00	207.00	209.00	+1.00
Oct	209.50	209.50	208.00	209.50	+ .50
Dec	210.00	211.00	209.60	211.00	— .30

Sales Thur. 14,931.
Total open interest Thur. 56,145, up 1,542 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.45	26.80	26.36	26.77	+ .34
Jan	26.15	26.31	26.06	26.29	+ .17
Mar	26.00	26.10	25.92	26.07	+ .13
May	26.05	26.10	25.95	26.03	+ .03
Jul	26.10	26.25	26.10	26.22	+ .09
Aug	26.25	26.30	26.25	26.25	+ .05
Sep	26.30	26.40	26.30	26.32	+ .05
Oct	26.30	26.40	26.30	26.38	+ .08
Dec	26.45	26.55	26.45	26.50	+ .07
Jan	26.55	26.55	26.50	26.50	+ .50

Sales Thur. 8,971.
Total open interest Thur. 67,179, off 515 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	71.85	71.45	70.50	70.75	— .47
Jan	72.55	73.30	72.50	72.67	— .28
Feb	73.80	74.50	73.50	74.20	+ .23
Apr	74.32	75.15	74.20	75.02	+ .45
Jun	75.15	75.75	74.92	75.67	+ .35
Aug	73.80	74.45	73.55	73.90	+ .15
Oct	72.70	72.95	72.55	72.70	+ .20
Dec	73.70	73.80	73.70	72.75	— .75

Est. sales 29,497; sales Thur. 28,470.
Total open interest Thur. 62,498, up 1,891 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	81.80	82.10	81.00	81.12	— .83
Jan	86.90	87.40	86.50	86.70	— .48
Mar	87.90	88.60	87.50	87.90	— .50
Apr	88.10	88.82	87.95	88.47	— .15
May	88.30	88.85	87.95	88.20	— .35
Aug	.	.	.	87.50	.
Sep	.	.	.	87.00	.
Oct	86.20	86.20	86.20	86.20	— .20

Est. sales 1,958; sales Thur. 2,287.
Total open interest Thur. 12,525, up 727 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	40.90	41.50	40.82	41.42	+ .40
Feb	42.60	43.60	42.40	43.40	+ .58
Apr	40.35	41.45	40.20	41.42	+ .77
Jun	44.15	44.75	43.85	44.70	+ .40
Jul	45.00	45.75	44.85	45.60	+ .50
Aug	43.70	44.70	43.50	44.50	+ .25
Oct	42.97	43.40	42.88	43.30	+ .30
Dec	.	.	.	44.50	+ .15
Feb	45.20	45.50	45.20	45.50	+ .40

Est. sales 7,282; sales Thur. 8,657.
Total open interest Thur. 27,164, off 336 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	53.20	53.35	51.90	52.62	—1.00
Mar	53.50	53.65	52.40	53.15	— .75
May	54.75	54.75	53.55	54.42	— .73
Jul	56.00	56.00	54.75	55.30	— .80
Aug	54.80	54.80	53.45	54.30	— .47

Est. sales 7,275; sales Thur. 5,741.
Total open interest Thur. 23,044, up 62 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	43.00	43.40	42.80	43.15	— .10
Dec	42.60	42.75	42.55	42.70	+ .20
Jan	44.50	44.60	44.50	44.55	+ .15
Feb	44.87	44.87	44.30	44.60	+ .30
Mar	44.75	44.75	44.35	44.60	+ .10
Apr	.	.	.	44.50	.

Sales Thur. 81.
Total open interest Thur. 1,076, off 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	.	.	.	56.50	.
Dec	61.55	61.60	61.50	61.50	.
Jan	.	.	.	58.50	.

Est. sales 2; sales Thur. 41.
Total open interest Thur. 88, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	213.50	218.00	212.50	217.90	+3.40
Mar	208.50	212.10	207.60	211.90	+2.20
May	209.00	211.80	208.20	211.60	+1.70
Jul	209.00	210.10	207.60	210.00	+1.50
Sep	206.00	207.50	205.50	207.30	+1.00

Est. sales 2,880; sales Thur. 3,676.
Total open interest Thur. 10,588, up 94 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	178.00	180.50	177.00	180.00	— .30
Jan	183.00	184.30	181.00	183.70	— .40
Mar	184.50	186.90	184.00	186.70	— .40
May	188.50	189.50	187.00	189.00	— .80
Jul	191.00	192.00	190.00	191.50	— .50
Sep	192.50	193.00	191.50	193.00	.
Nov	.	.	.	193.50	+ .30
Jan	.	.	.	193.00	—1.00
Mar	.	.	.	194.00	— .50

Sales Thur. 340.
Total open interest Thur. 4,130, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.65	88.73	88.40	88.51	—.34
Mar	89.40	89.41	89.08	89.21	—.34
Jun	90.10	90.14	89.79	89.95	—.26
Sep	90.52	90.56	90.25	90.40	—.26
Dec	90.59	90.71	90.62	90.65	—.23
Mar	90.78	90.78	90.62	90.65	—.20
Jun	90.80	90.87	90.68	90.73	—.20
Sep	.	.	.	90.75	—.17

Est. sales 12,268; sales Thur. 12,488.
Total open interest Thur. 39,902, up 858 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	76-21	76-24	76-13	76-13	—16
Mar	76-25	77-05	76-20	76-23	—16
Jun	77-22	77-24	77-12	77-14	—15
Sep	78-00	78-10	77-31	78-00	—14
Dec	78-02	78-15	78-02	78-07	—13
Mar	78-03	78-20	78-03	78-11	—11
Jun	78-12	78-16	78-12	78-14	—09
Sep	78-09	78-13	78-08	78-08	—10
Dec	78-08	78-08	78-02	78-02	—13
Mar	78-00	78-02	77-29	78-00	—12
Jun	.	.	.	77-28	—11

Sales Thur. 7,043 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 70,209, off 358 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.40	14.49	14.33	14.43	+ .28
Mar	13.25	13.38	13.20	13.28	+ .26
Jun	12.20	12.28	12.20	12.22	+ .24
Sep	11.30	11.50	11.30	11.35	+ .20

Sales Thur. 157 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 894, off 24 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-23	79-29	79-01	79-05	—31
Mar	80-15	80-20	79-16	79-20	—37
Jun	81-03	81-07	80-08	80-10	—36
Sep	81-21	81-21	80-28	80-28	—35
Dec	81-25	81-26	81-08	81-08	—28
Mar	81-31	82-00	81-13	81-16	—28
Jun	82-07	82-07	81-17	81-17	—28
Sep	82-03	82-03	81-17	81-17	—30
Dec	81-27	81-27	81-18	81-18	—29
Mar	81-29	81-29	81-18	81-18	—28
Jun	81-27	81-27	81-19	81-19	—28

Sales Thur. 11,350 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 65,533, up 807 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8460	.8477	.8460	.8475	+24
Mar	.8490	.8504	.8485	.8503	+28
Jun	.8510	.8521	.8505	.8520	+22
Sep	.8545	.8545	.8540	.8540	—04
Dec	.	.	.	.8540	+10

Est. sales 874; sales Thur. 829.
Total open interest Thur. 8,625, off 9 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1500	2.1650	2.1500	2.1605	+160
Mar	2.1460	2.1585	2.1460	2.1570	+185
Jun	2.0138	2.1515	2.1380	2.1485	+140
Sep	2.1275	2.1375	2.1275	2.1375	+155

Est. sales 3,818; sales Thur. 3,948.
Total open interest Thur. 8,583, up 358 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5660	.5685	.5651	.5684	+53
Mar	.5735	.5782	.5735	.5780	+62
Jun	.5841	.5862	.5837	.5860	+64
Sep	.5920	.5920	.5920	.5920	+67

Est. sales 3,240; sales Thur. 1,784.
Total open interest Thur. 7,815, off 45 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24800	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 4, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004080	.004110	.004075	.004090	+24
Mar	.004150	.004192	.004150	.004166	+30
Jun	.004215	.004235	.004205	.004220	+15

Est. sales 1,077; sales Thur. 619.
Total open interest Thur. 3,730, off 67 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6125	.6152	.6105	.6136	+ 56
Mar	.6285	.6320	.6270	.6312	+ 64
Jun	.6410	.6455	.6400	.6447	+ 92
Sep	.6560	.6650	.6560	.6650	+120

Est. sales 2,618; sales Thur. 1,589.
Total open interest Thur. 9,085, up 91 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	15.05	15.80	15.05	15.73	+0.32
May	15.10	15.75	15.10	15.68	+0.33
Jul	15.04	15.66	15.04	15.62	+0.34
Sep	15.10	15.70	15.05	15.61	+0.28
Oct	15.12	15.70	15.10	15.69	+0.47
Mar	15.35	15.86	15.25	15.84	+0.46

Est. 15,560; sales Thur. 12,705.
Total open interest Thur. 83,319, off 194 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	124.50	125.10	122.00	122.40	—0.85
Mar	129.50	130.00	128.01	128.50	+0.55
May	131.25	132.00	130.25	130.80	+0.76
Jul	133.00	133.50	132.50	132.95	+0.96
Sep	135.00	135.60	135.00	134.50	+1.08
Dec	2,980	3,000	2,980	2,990	+0.40
Mar	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,030	.

Est. 815; sales Thur. 1,129.
Total open interest Thur. 7,225, off 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	103.20	110.00	103.00	110.00	+6.80
Jan	93.40	95.90	92.70	95.40	+1.85
Mar	94.80	97.00	94.05	96.90	+1.75
May	96.80	98.20	95.10	98.00	+1.35
Jul	96.95	99.50	96.60	99.20	+1.35
Sep	98.25	98.75	98.25	100.45	.

Est. 1,300; sales Thur. 659.
Total open interest Thur. 7,661, up 42 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.80	68.80	67.60	68.16	—0.5[illegible]
Mar	70.50	70.50	69.00	69.40	—[illegible]
May	71.80	71.80	70.30	70.80	—[illegible]
Jul	72.60	72.60	71.40	71.70	—[illegible]
Oct	71.10	71.10	70.85	70.80	—0.3[illegible]
Dec	70.60	70.60	70.20	70.30	—0.3[illegible]
Mar	71.70	71.70	71.00	71.08	—0.5[illegible]

Est. 12,050; sales Thur. 8,192.
Total open interest Thur. 45,531, off 33 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	98.80	99.90	98.70	99.40	+1.40
Jan	98.40	98.60	98.20	98.50	+1.30
Mar	98.60	99.80	98.10	98.80	+1.30
May	99.00	99.95	98.40	98.90	+1.10
Jul	99.00	100.20	98.90	99.10	+1.10
Sep	99.00	99.20	99.00	99.30	+1.10
Dec	99.15	00.00	99.15	99.50	+1.10
Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.60	
Mar	100.50	100.50	99.50	99.80	+1.10
May	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.00	+1.10
Jul	101.00	101.00	100.50	100.20	.

Est. 9,000; sales Thur. 7,760.
Total open interest Thur. 63,856, up 42 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Dec	1635.0	1642.0	1628.0	1630.0	+140
Jan	1659.0	1661.0	1651.0	1651.0	+145
Mar	1695.0	1708.0	1690.0	1692.5	+150
May	1726.0	1728.0	1698.0	1717.5	+155
Jul	1745.0	1754.0	1744.0	1743.0	+168
Sep	1770.0	1772.0	1770.0	1768.0	+178
Dec	1807.0	1809.0	1807.0	1805.0	+188
Mar	1846.0	1847.0	1846.0	1843.5	.
May	1860.0	1860.0	1860.0	1868.5	.

Est. 8,200; sales Thur. 13,710.
Total open interest Thur. 140,206, up 4,885 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	483.00	491.50	483.00	488.80	+11.80
Apr	487.00	494.00	487.00	491.30	+10.50
Jul	499.00	499.00	496.00	497.60	+ 9.80
Oct	508.00	508.00	506.00	503.90	+ 8.90
Jan	515.00	515.00	510.00	508.00	+ 8.60

Est. 1,697; sales Thur. 1,874.
Total open interest Thur. 7,776, up 209 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Nov	390.00	391.50	390.00	389.70	+ 3.60
Dec	393.50	394.30	390.30	391.20	+ 2.90
Feb	403.00	404.50	400.60	401.40	+ 3.80
Apr	413.00	414.40	410.80	410.90	+ 3.30
Jun	422.50	423.00	419.00	419.80	+ 3.30
Aug	429.00	430.50	429.00	428.10	+ 3.30
Oct	437.00	438.50	437.00	436.40	+ 3.40
Dec	447.00	448.80	445.00	444.30	+ 3.60
Feb	454.20	454.20	452.50	452.10	+ 2.90
Apr	462.50	462.70	460.70	459.70	+ 3.50
Jun	472.00	473.00	470.50	467.40	+ 3.80

Est. 15,500; sales Thur. 19,304.
Total open interest Thur. 181,569, up 12[illegible] from Wed.

Cash Prices

November 16, 1979

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.05	1.5[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.4[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	81-8[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	0.57	0.3[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	98¾	.69[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	7.9188	6.26[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35	.31[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	16.160	5.8[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	390.60	197.[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 16, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,154.60 f	1,158.4[illegible]
Reuters	1,494.70	1,706.0[illegible]
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	404.3[illegible]
D.J. Futures	N.A.	415.9[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—43

AVXCp s	FstMiss Cp	PhillipsPet
Allergan	FluorCp s	Rubbermd
Am Distill	GalvstHou n	Sabine
ApacheCp s	GettyOil	SouthldRoy s
AtlRichfl	GtNorIron	StdOil Ind
BeechAir	Hazeltine	StdOilOh
BiscayFSL s	HelmrPayn s	SuperOil s
CITFinl wd	HousNa Gas	Tenneco
Cities Svc	Keysint s	TexEastn
CoastSt Gas	Lubrizol	TexGasT pf
CstStGs pfB	MoratOil s	TexOil Gas
CstStGs pfA	MesaPet wt	UnEnRes
ComPsyc	MissionIns s	War Swasey
Comptrvsn s	Murphy Oil	Waste Mant
ESystm s		

NEW LOWS—58

AMIntl	FordMot	PaPL 9.24pf
AllghCp pf	GenMot 5pf	PSEG 6.80pf
ADT	GPUCp	PSEG 7.52pf
ApPw 2.36pf	GenTel&El	PSEG 7.40pf
BklynUGs pf	GaPw 2.56pf	Ronson
Brnswk 2.40pf	Idaho Pw	SingerCo pf
Celan pfA	Iowa PSvc	SouNET pfA
Coachmn	Itel Corp	Tiger Int
CocaCola	Itel 1.44pf	TolEd 2.36pf
ColgPal pf	JerCe 8.12pf	Transcn Lin
Colon Penn	Matsush El	TrGPL 10.32pf
CwE 8.40pf	May DStr	Uniroyal
ConEd 4.65pf	MetEd pfI	UnBrnd pfA
ConEd 5pfA	MidSouUt	UtdMerMfg
DaytPL pfD	MoPS 2.44pf	UnTch 2.55pf
Dennys Inc	Nat Steel	VaEP 9.75pf
DukeP pfAA	NiMo 7.72pf	Wash GasLt
DukeP pfG	OhEd 9.12pf	WeanU pfA
EmpDE pfC	OhPw 8.48pf	WhitCn pfC
EvanP 2.10pf		

Tokyo Exchange

November 16, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	152	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	163
Asahi Glass	364	Mitsubi Chem.	185
Canon	615	Mitsubi Corp.	949
Dai Nip. Print	545	Mitsubi Elec	182
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.	385
Fuji Photo	563	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	251	Nippon Elec.	373
Honda Motor	680	Nippon Steel	109
C. Itoh	562	Sharp	506
I.H.I.	117	Sony Corp	1,780
Japan Air L.	2,450	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	820	Sumitomo Chem.	119
Kao Soap	413	Sumitomo Metal	109
Kawasaki Steel	107	Taisho Marine	273
Kirin Brewery	382	Takeda	482
Komatsu	324	Teijin	132
Kubota	350	Tokyo Marine	436
Matsu El. Ind.	701	Toray	182
Matsu E. Wks	495	Toyota	833

New Index : 444.58 ; Previous : 443.72
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,387.11 ; Previous : 6,372.57

New York Futures

November 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.45	7.45	7.35	7.37	+0.02
Apr	8.67	8.67	8.60	8.67	—0.03
May	9.85	9.90	9.82	9.96	+0.06

Est. 362; sales Thur. 357.
Total open interest Thur. 5,205, up 74 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	216.00	218.80	211.58	218.29	+ 2.04
Mar	201.00	204.00	197.71	203.21	+ 1.58
May	194.00	197.75	191.50	197.50	+ 2.09
Jul	193.00	197.00	190.08	196.50	+ 2.90
Sep	192.50	197.50	189.50	195.11	+ 1.61
Dec	188.50	194.33	186.33	192.00	+ 1.67
Mar	187.00	191.02	183.02	190.42	+ 3.40

Est. 6,583; sales Thur. 1,960.
Total open interest Thur. 16,643, up 520 from Wed.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, November 16, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅝	7½	CrosTre	24⅜	25⅛	JamWP h	5¼	6	Pettibon	19½	20½
AFAProt	7½	8½	CullirFed	1¼	2½	Jamsby	15½	16¼	PierceSS	8½	9¼
AVMCp	3½	4	Cycitran	11	12	JiffyFd	¾	1⅛	Pinkrtn	33½	35
Accuray	4¼	4¾	DanlyM	20½	21½	JoslynM	14¼	15	PionHIB	23⅞	24¼
AddisnW	9¾	10½	DiaDas	11⅜	11¾	KaisSt pf	18	18¾	Plastine	1⅝	2⅜
AdvRoss	3¼	3½	DaytMal	19	21	Kalvar	2⅝	3	Possis	5	5⅜
AlexAlex	29¾	30½	DeklbAg	24¾	25½	Kaman	17⅝	18½	Progrp	⅞	1⅛
Allcoinc	29	30½	DeLuxC	32	32¾	KmoAm	8⅞	9⅜	PbSvNC	12¼	12⅝
AllynB	11½	12½	DetCanT	12	13	KateGre	3-16	7-16	PortGen	14⅝	15½
AFinCp	21½	22½	DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅜	Kaysam	3¼	4¼	PutDCap	18	18⅝
AFurn	4⅞	5¼	DiaCrys	29	30	KellySv	32½	34	QuakrCh	30	31
AGreet	11⅝	12	DixnCru	39½	41½	Keuffel	15⅝	16⅛	RosenPr	8⅜	8⅝
AIntGp	56	57	Docutel	6¼	6½	Kimball	15⅛	15⅞	Raychm	53	55
AMicros	21¾	22¼	DollrGn	8⅝	9¼	KingInt	7	8	Raymnd	23¾	24¾
AWeldng	20¾	21¾	Donldsn	19¼	20¼	KnapeV	14⅞	15¾	RecnEq	6⅞	7⅜
Amterr	3½	3¾	DoylDB	19⅝	20½	Kratos	13¾	14¼	RoadEx	25	25¾
Anadite	6¾	7¼	DunkinD	11⅛	11⅝	Lancein	19	19⅞	RobbMy	43	45
AnheusB	19⅝	20⅛	Durtron	14¼	15⅛	LandRes	2⅛	2⅜	Roselon	4⅞	5⅜
AntaCp	7¼	7¾	EatnVnce	5½	6¼	LaneCo	22½	23½	Rouse	16	16½
ArdenGp	3⅜	3¾	EconLab	22	22½	LidStar	4⅜	5½	RusStov	14⅝	15⅜
AsdCoto	21	21¾	ElPasEl	9⅝	10⅛	LinBcst	47	48	Sadlier	3⅜	4⅜
AtlGsLt	14¼	14⅝	ElderBe	7¼	8	Logetrn	12	13	ScanDt	1 11-16	1 15-16
BairdCp	5⅜	5⅝	EleNucl	8	8½	MadsGE	13¼	13¾	ScrippsH	52	56
BangHE	12	12½	ElModul	6½	7½	MagellPet	5⅝	5⅝	SeisDelt	11¾	12¼
BkamRt	15⅝	16¼	EarDev	8⅝	9⅝	MairRt	1⅝	1⅞	Svcmstr	34	35
BasicRs g	10¼	10⅝	Entwistl	1⅝	2½	Mattkrt	30¼	31¼	Shawmt	31¾	32¾
BasstFr	16¾	17½	EqtOil	48½	49½	MauiLP	25½	27	SolidSIS	11¼	12
BaylsMk	12	12½	EthanAl	45¼	46¼	McCorm	20	20½	SCalWtr	12½	13¼
Beeline	9	9¾	Fabri h	⅝	⅞	McQuay	9½	10¼	SwEtSv	14¼	15
BetzLab	33½	34¼	FtBkSys	37	37¾	MidsxW	18¼	19¼	SwnEnr	24½	25½
BibbCo	12	12½	FtBostn	16¼	17	MdldCap	7½	8¼	Standyn	22	22¾
BirdSon	17½	19	FtEmpS	10¼	10¾	MidlRes	1⅞	2⅛	StdRegs	25¾	26¾
Birtchr	2	2⅜	FtWnFin	4½	4¾	MidlBks	25	26	StanHP	23½	24½
BlkHillP	23¾	24	Flickgr	12	12½	Millipr	28	28¾	SterlSt	5⅜	6⅛
Bonanza	2⅝	3	FloatPnt	9¾	10½	MissVIG	13⅝	14⅝	StrawCl	21½	23
BrooksS	32	37	FlaWatU	⅝	⅞	MontCol	6⅛	6½	SuperEl	7¾	8¼
BrwTom	23⅞	24⅝	ForestO	23¼	23¾	MoorePd	21	22	TIME DC	4¼	4¾
Buckbee	6⅞	7⅝	Formigli	1½	2¼	MoraRes	1¼	2	Tampax	29¾	30½
Buckeye	18¾	18⅝	FrankCp	7⅝	7⅞	Mostek	60¾	61¾	Tandem	32¾	33½
BurnupS	6⅛	6⅝	FrankEl	13¾	14½	MotClub	3⅞	4⅛	TecumP	63	65
CalWtSv	30½	32	GnRlEst	10½	12	Mueller	28¾	29¾	Tennant	28	29½
ConradH	1	1½	GnReins	93	95	NaroCp	26½	28½	Tiprary	13¼	13¾
CapSwC	14¼	14¾	GovEFn	10½	11¼	NatGOil	14¼	15¼	ToscoCp	19½	20
CapInAir	3⅝	4⅛	GreenM	11⅝	12⅛	NwldRE	13¾	14¾	TricoPd	40½	43½
CareCp	7¾	8¾	GrayAdv	38	41	NJNGas	15	15½	TravGld s	6¼	6½
CnVtPS	15⅛	15⅝	GHIntst	13½	15	NielsnA	22¼	22⅞	TysonFd	8½	9½
ChmLea	39½	41½	Gyrodyn	5½	6¼	NielsnB	21⅞	22⅞	UnMcGil	10½	11½
ChesUtl	12¼	13	Hardwke	12	12¾	NoCarGs	14⅞	15⅜	USSurg	26	26¾
CircleF	4⅝	5¼	HrpRow	10⅜	10⅝	NoEOil un	71	72½	USTrck	15⅛	15⅝
CitzUtA	36¾	37½	HarpGp	26¼	27	NwtNGs	14⅞	15¼	UVaBsh	24½	25
CitzUtB	28¾	29½	HartfNt	14⅞	15¼	NwstPS	15	15½	UpPenP	15	15¾
ClarkJL	28½	30	HenrdF	25	25¾	Noxell	20¼	20¾	ValyGas	12	12½
ClowCp	6½	7	Holobm	2⅝	3⅜	OgilvyM	18½	19¼	VanDus	13¾	14¼
ComCIH	25⅞	26⅝	Hoover	12⅜	12⅞	OhFerro	8	9	Velcro s	9½	9¾
CmlShr	18½	20½	HorizRs	2½	3	OtterTP	20⅝	21½	VideoCp	6⅛	6⅜
CmwTel	16½	18½	HyattInt	17	18	PCAInt	5⅞	6⅜	VaNBsh	12⅝	13⅝
ConPap	53¾	54⅝	Infraind	4⅞	5⅜	PabstB	11¼	11⅞	WshEnr	15⅝	16⅜
Crawfd	21	22	IntelCp	67¾	68¾	PcGaR	18¼	19	WebbRs	39	41
			IntrcEnr	4¾	5⅜	PauleyP	15¾	16	Weldtrn	2⅝	3
			IntmtG s	11½	12	PeerMf	7⅜	8½	WellsGa	6½	7½
			InBkWsh	8⅞	8¾	PennEat	14⅞	15⅜	WinMts	3	3½
			IwaSoU1	22¾	23¼	Petrolit	42	43	WmorC	27¼	28
									WoodLot	22½	23¼
									WWEng	13⅝	14¼
									WrightW	4½	4½
									ZionUta	22¾	23¾

U.S., Japan Set Panel To Cut Trade Friction

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — The U.S. and Japanese governments have formally appointed an eight-member panel to help prevent trade friction between the two economic powers, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said today.

The so-called Wisemen's Group, established after an agreement last May between President Carter and Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, includes former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Robert Ingersoll and Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's former trade negotiator.

Canadian Prices Rise

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ) — Canada's consumer price index rose 0.7 percent in October to 195.9 percent of its 1971 base, up 9.3 percent from October last year. Statistics Canada said today.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL MANAGER

TOP SALARY

Wallace Murray, one of America's leading corporations, has recently purchased Hart & Cooley NV and wishes to appoint a senior manager at the Belgian based subsidiary, with responsibility for marketing.

This is a key appointment in the future expansion of the company and the salary package will be substantial.

Hart & Cooley manufacture ventilating and air conditioning products at Lokeren and operate throughout Europe; therefore the manager should be fluent in Flemish, English, German and French.

Wallace Murray is a growth orientated corporation and the new manager must demonstrate previous success in developing European markets, with particular emphasis on Germany.

The successful candidate will be expected to quickly develop a working knowledge of the products and markets and following a six month probationary period have the potential to take over as general manager.

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Madrid: A. Umlauff Sarmiento Tel.: 455 33 06.
Hong Kong: C. Cheney Tel.: 5 - 230077

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—								
12½	9⅝	AAR	.44	4.1	6	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5⅝	3½	AAV	.20	4.4	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
7¾	7⅛	APS	.44	5.7	5	23	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	ATI				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅝	6⅝	AVC			3	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	AZL			11	58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	AZL pf	.48	9.6		x3	5	5	5	
11⅝	6½	AbrdW	.40	3.6	8	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2	1⅛	AcmePr				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
17	10	AcmeU	.34	2.5	13	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Action				26	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.6	7	57	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	AdomR s	.12	.8	15	15	15	15	15	
40	14⅝	AdobeO	.20	.5	28	75	37⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	AegisCp			8	74	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7	2⅝	Aeronca				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	AffiCap	.10e	1.7		10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	AffilHsp	.28	6.2	9	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅝	AffilPub	.80	3.3	8	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	AirExpr n			9	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.9	9	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	AlbaW	.10e	3.2	2	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅝	AlmySt	.20r	3.0	12	x3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	3½	AlphaIn	.10e	.7	12	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
17	9⅝	Altamil	.32	2.3	4	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
1⅝	13-16	Altec			41	32	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
25⅛	12½	AlterFd	.50	2.0	8	2	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
53¼	16⅝	Amdhl	.40	2.0	11	268	21	20¼	20½	—1
10½	8⅝	AmAgro s	.20	2.0	9	69	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	ABusPd	.44	4.2	6	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCapCp				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	AIsraeli s			1	184	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅜	AMzeA	.49	4.5	7	20	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
12⅝	6⅝	AMzeB	.48	4.6	7	16	10⅝	10½	10½	
73	33⅝	AmMtg	2e	2.8	10	4	71	71	71	+ ¾
12¼	4½	AMdBld s			14	120	6½	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	AMotIn	.30	2.5	6	20	12¼	12	12⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	23½	AmPetf	2.50	7.4	7	7	34	33⅝	34	
2⅝	⅞	AmPlan Cp			4	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	AScIE				70	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10¼	AmSeat	.40	3.8		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Andrea	.32	7.1	9	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
21¼	9⅝	AngloC	.20e	1.2	8	1236	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
12½	6⅝	Anthony	.40	4.4	4	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	AplDta	.16	1.8	12	13	9	9	9	
11⅝	3½	ApldDev			18	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
41	16⅝	AqutCd g	.47			189	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	ArrowA	.20	3.1	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	7½	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	28	7⅝	7½	7½	
19⅝	12	Asamer g	.40			244	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
15	6⅝	Astrex			8	26	13½	12¾	13½	+1
1⅛	⅛	Atco Ind				22	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3⅝	1⅝	AtlsCM	.08e	2.9	7	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3½	AtlasCp wt				17	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.4	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18½	Augat s	.40	1.6	13	48	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn				11	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	1⅝	AutmRod				22	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.1	10	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
10½	4⅝	AVEMC	.40	4.3	8	24	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	16½	Avondl	1.20	7.2	14	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
		—B—B—B—								
2¼	1	BRT				20	1⅛	1	1	
13⅝	9	Badger	.80	7.9	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Baldors	.20	1.1	11	29	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		7	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	BanFd	1.67e	8.7		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Bangor wt				106	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Banistr g	.37i			58	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.5	15	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	BarnesE			18	48	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.6		23	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
13⅝	6	BarryR s	.16	2.1	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	3⅝	BarthS			31	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			36	637	u12⅝	10½	11½	+1
23½	15⅝	BnfStA s	.40	2.0	5	21	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	17	BnfStB s	.40	2.0	5	11	20½	20½	20½	
10⅝	2½	BergsEnt			5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	BergnB	.24	2.6	5	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	BergB pf	1.15	7.1		6	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	BernzO				11	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Berven				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2	BethCp			10	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Beverly	.18e	2.4	9	113	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12	8¼	BicPen	.48	5.5	7	27	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Blessng	.54	6.8	4	3	8⅛	8	8	
6⅛	3⅝	BodinAp				6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
17⅝	9	BoltBer	.40	2.9	21	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	BowValf g	.18			574	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Bowmar			35	126	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	Bowne	.60b	2.9	6	x14	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
13	6⅝	BradNt	.28	2.7	7	63	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5⅝	Braniff wt				3	6	6	6	
23⅝	13	Brascan	1a	5.6	5	56	18½	18	18	—
34½	22½	BraunE	1.40	6.7	8	16	22½	d21	21	—1⅝
16⅝	7⅝	Breeze	.57t	5.4	5	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
4⅝	3⅝	BroDart	.30	5.5	11	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝		BrodySe			15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14¼	10½	BrooksP s	.40	3.1	6	2	13	12⅝	13	
9	1	BrownCo wt			31	9	8⅝	8⅝		
40¼	27⅝	BrnF B	1.16	3.4	11	6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
4⅝	4	BrnF pf	.40	10.		1	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅝	Burgess				38	2	1⅝	2	
16½	9	Burnsin	.60	4.5	7	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		—C—C—C—								
19⅝	10⅛	CK Pet	.16	1.0	24	101	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11¾	5⅝	CDI			5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	8.3	5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.4	6	73	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	CRS	.36	3.4	5	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	CasleA	.05e	1.3	4	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	Caldor s			9	23	u20	19½	20	+ ⅜
56½	27¼	CalPIC	2	4.9	6	16	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+2⅝
30⅝	13⅝	Camco	.30	1.1	10	30	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Compdl n			2	47	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ½
10⅝	4	CmpChb g				62	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
23	6⅝	CdnHmst g				159	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
16	6	CdMarc g	.46		7	138	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
41½	14⅝	CdnOcc g	.24	.7		20	36¼	35½	36¼	+1¼
17⅝	11⅝	CdnOcc wt				32	u17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
177	54	CdSupO g				72	176½	171½	171½	—2½
5	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	6.7	5	10	3⅝	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	Caressa	.05e	1.7	7	19	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅝	Carnat	1.50	6.3	7	1067	24	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	CoreEn s			8	2	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
57	46¼	CarolPLpf	5	11.		z10	46¼	46¼	46¼	
20	14⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.5	4	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
21¼	19¼	CasFd	2.50e	13.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14¼	7⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.9	88	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
36¼	30⅝	CenMa pf	3.50	11.		z10	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
7¼	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	11.		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18½	CenS pf	1.25	6.3		z100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24	14	CenvlH	1.20	5.9	4	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.7	7	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	6⅝	ChadMI	.60	9.4	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	ChampHo				214	1⅝	1	1	
19⅝	13⅝	CharlM s			6	24	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
10½	6⅝	Chmpist	.28	3.2	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17½	ChiRv	1.60a	8.8	13	3	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
30½	18⅝	ChiefDv g s				307	28	27	27⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	ChifhCp	.30	4.8	5	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22½	14⅝	CircleK	1.10	5.5	8	205	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
11¾	7½	Citation	.56	6.5	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26½	10⅝	CityGas	.92	4.3	9	9	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Clabir	.18	4.4	12	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7⅝	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		2	11½	11½	11½	
11¾	7½	Clarostat			6	19	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Clausng s	.88	5.2	7	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CohenHat			8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	3.5	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	13⅝	Coleran	.92	6.3	6	72	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	4⅝	ColCml			.49	64	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	7	Colwell	.60	3.7	18	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
43	25⅝	Cominco g	3			116	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+ ⅜
25½	15⅝	ComAll	.50	2.5	7	46	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
15¼	12½	ComA pf	1.60	13.		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
26⅝	9⅝	ComAtl	.60b	2.7	3	18	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
38	24	Comdint s			10	211	36⅝	35	36¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	ComdrCp			14	52	2½	2⅝	2½	
12⅝	6⅝	Compo s	.20	2.9	7	70	7⅝	7	7	
6¼	4	CompuD			4	4	4	4	4	
4½	2⅝	Compinv			4	8	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	Conchm	.80	5.4	6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	ConcrdF				6	2½	2½	2½	
13¼	8⅝	Condec	.30t	2.6	11 5	22	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ConnlyC				1	2½	2½	2½	
17⅝	5	ContHm	1.53t	14.	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	18⅝	Conrock	.90a	3.6	7	4	25⅝	25	25	
22⅝	6¼	ConsOG				102	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	ConsRef	.80	7.8	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	ContMtl			5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Cookin	.20e	3.3	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CoopJr				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	22	27	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
31½	14¼	Cornlos	.80	5.2	7	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cramer				27	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	CrestFo			3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	9½	CrestOil s	.16	.8	39	82	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21	Crompt	1.80	5.9	4	16	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23	CrossAT	1.40	4.4	10	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	CrowlM	.50	5.4	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
44½	30⅝	CwnCP s	.80	2.0	3	273	41⅝	39⅝	40	—1⅝
17¼	11⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.5	28	58	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27¼	16½	CrystlO s	.36	1.4	17	88	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	CubicCp	.60	4.2	5	26	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	Curtice	1.10b	5.4	6	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Cyprus				13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	Cyprus pf	1.70	13.		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		—D—D—D—								
5⅝	3½	DCL			7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3½	2¼	DWG	.30t	11.	5	64	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DamonC			7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	7⅝	Damson				686	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n			6	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.8	12	x86	17	16¼	16½	— ½
19⅝	9	DavMn	.75e	4.6	9	24	16½	16¼	16⅝	
3	2½	Decoratr	.28	9.1	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19	12⅝	DelLabs	.48	3.5	11	x2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	6⅝	DelhiO	.10e	.4	26	383	26½	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
14	7	DellwdF	.60	4.9	10	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	DesgnJw			29	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	10¼	DevCpA			3	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21	14½	DevonGp s			4	z1000	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Dialcon			38	396	u 8⅝	7½	8⅛	+ ½
1⅝	1	Diodes				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	29	DomeP g s				1321	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	Domtr g	1.80a			33	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	DorcGs n	.20	.8	9	628	u25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
7½	7⅝	DelhyBrn	.20b	4.1	7	3	7⅝	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅜
12½	6½	Downey s	.32	3.8	4	12	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8	DrivHarr			7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	1-16	Dunlop	.09a	8.5	6	11	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
30⅝	15½	DplxPd	1	4.3	4	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	DurTst	.40a	4.0	10	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	3	Dynicin			66	320	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅝	Dyneer s			7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		—E—E—E—								
5½	3½	EAC	.36	8.0	13	21	4½	4½	4½	
28⅝	12⅝	EarthRes	1	4.0	8	149	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1
20⅝	15⅝	EsinCo	1.20	7.5	6	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
4¼	3	EazorE	.24	8.0	23	1	3	3	3	
3⅝	1¼	Edmos				11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	EDO s			8	32	13	12⅝	13	
14⅝	7	Ehren	.10a	1.3		28	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	ElAudD			34	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28½	15⅝	Electrog	1	4.7	7	57	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	7⅝	Elsinor n			19	488	12	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			8	39	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.0	22	105	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	2⅝	Erg Ind				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	14⅝	EsqRd	.57e	3.7	6	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
21¼	12¼	EvansAr	.40	3.1	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Exclve			6	1	3	d 3	3	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—F—F—F—								
16⅝	7⅛	FPA	.40	3.3	2	14	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
6⅝	3½	FSF Ind	.12	3.1		10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
12	9⅝	Fabind s	.40	3.8	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3	FairTex			4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	11-16	FairbIab				46	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	FalrmC	.15	4.8		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FamRc			6	1	3	3	3	
18⅝	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	2.7	4	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
39½	13⅝	FedMart	.30j			4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	FedRt	1.40	9.3	17	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FedRes			23	327	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	20	Felmnt	.25	.6	19	19	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
7	3⅝	Fidelco			5	17	4½	4⅝	4½	
20⅝	12½	FlaGen	.40b	2.3	8	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
4½	2	Fafmrk				24	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅝	FlschrP	11	11.	8	41	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅝	FitchGE	2	11.	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9	3½	Flags			15	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	FlexEnt			38	74	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
29	17⅝	FlghtSf s	.16	.6	19	31	26½	25½	25½	—1⅛
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck	.22e	1.5	9	15	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
29	10	FlowGen			15	43	22½	21⅝	22	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.46	4.2	6	2	11	11	11	— ¼
24	15⅝	FlukeJ s			16	262	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1¼
7⅝	4⅝	Foodrm	.50	11.	4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	FooteM	.45e	5.1	10	77	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
63	56	FordCan	g5a			z20	55¼	d54⅝	54⅝	—2
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	14	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
14½	3⅛	ForestLab				14	11	10⅝	11	
13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt	.06e	.6	43	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Franks	.36	4.5	6	27	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.8	4	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	FriendFr				250	3	5	5	5
13	7⅛	Frisons	.40	5.3	3	17	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅝	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	5.1	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	FrontA	.20b	1.6	5	110	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FrontA wt				49	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		—G—G—G—								
3	1⅛	GtExpl			6	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	GRI	.30	7.7	23	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1¼	GTI				9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	Galaxy	.061	1.4	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Garan	.80	8.8	5	x6	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Garland				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	15½	GatLiet	.40b	1.5	14	73	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Gaynor				5	1	1	1	
26	17½	GelmSc n			14	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3½	GenExp				335	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	2	GnHous			3	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Genisco			6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	4¼	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	5	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.5	14	58	39⅝	38¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	GlantF s	1	6.3	5	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	GnfYell g	.65e		8	44	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	Glasrck	.10	.7	25	55	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.5	5	2	26½	26½	26½	
32⅝	18⅝	Glmnr	.88b	3.3	7	10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Globeln	.70	7.7	12	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8	Glosser	.44	4.7	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1	Glover				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt				22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	12½	GldNugt	.081	.5	39	231	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	6.8	6	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield				162	1⅝	1	1	
2⅝	1⅛	GoodLS				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	GouldT	1.28	9.8	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	GrahMf	.20	3.1	14	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
13	8⅝	GradCt	.50	5.7	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅝	GranerA			88	34	8	7½	8	+ ½
11⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	6	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP			118	275	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
37½	19⅝	GtLkCh	.32	.9	15	10	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	GREIT	.40	4.1	18	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	17	GreasT	1.44	6.4	7	5	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
14⅝	11	GuardC	.60b	5.6	7	6	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28	14⅝	Gulford	.88	3.3	3	34	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
100⅝	27½	GlfCan g	1.60			544	85¼	83⅝	84¼	— ⅜
15⅝	5	Gullstrm			6	66	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
		—H—H—H—								
22½	9⅝	HallsM	.90	4.5	7	14	20	20	20	
7⅝	4¼	Hampin	.65t	14.	3	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt			7	6	6	6	6	
34⅝	22⅝	Harland	1	3.2	10	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
4	2⅛	Harvey			2	41	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05i		6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.5	6	8	11	11	11	— ¼
7	3⅝	HowalA			3	4	3⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	HlthCh			20	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.9	4	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr	.39e	5.2	6	10	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Helnick	.10	1.2	14	109	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	HelmMtg				13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6	HIGInc	.06r	.9	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	8½	HiShear	.40	3.0	5	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11½	4⅝	Hipimic	.20	1.5	14	187	u13⅝	11½	13⅛	+1⅝
4⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	6.4	7	2	3⅝	d 3⅛	3⅛	
40⅝	31½	HoingA g	2.20			2	36	34	36	
13⅝	6	HollyCp			13	170	11⅝	10½	11	+ ½
39	15	Hormel	1.48	4.1	6	17	36⅝	36	36	— ⅜
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar			19	117	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	HospMl	.60	6.2	16	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel	2.10e	11.	10	147	19⅝	19½	19½	
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl			8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	15	HouOM	.80	4.0	13	804	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
23½	17½	HouO pf	1.69	8.1		76	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
31	7¼	HowelC	.40	1.2	6	112	u32⅝	30	32¼	+1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Howell	.18e	2.0	24	29	5	5	5	
34	22⅝	HubelB	1.56	5.5	7	5	28⅝	28½	28½	
21⅝	16½	HuckMf	.32a	1.8	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn			4	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
79⅝	37	HudBOs	.2			7	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HuntH	.20	3.0	7	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
64⅝	30	HuskyO g	1			48	62⅝	62	62	— ⅜
		—I—I—I—								
6⅝	3½	ICH	.20	3.7	4	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	ICM	.50e	3.6	16	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7½	3½	IFS Ind	.18	3.1	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.3	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.7	15	17	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1	⅝	ITI			31	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh	.42a	6.0	5	11	7	7	7	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Imperlnd s			3	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅝	18⅝	ImpOilA g	1.20			471	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
1⅝	1	InflghtSv				59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	11⅝	Instron	.40	2.1	5	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	InstrSys			17	239	1⅝	1	1	
14½	9½	InsSv pf	.25t	2.6		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5¼	IntegRes			9	15	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g	.32			426	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	IntBnknt			5	168	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	IntCtrls n			6	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2	1	IntFdSvc				31	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	18	IntGeol	1.48	4.8	4	4	29	28⅝	29	
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt	.30	5.9	3	15	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch				21	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Intplast	.40	2.5	14	8	16	16	16	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	InvestFla				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	17½	Ionics			10	2	22⅝	22½	22½	
34½	11½	IroqBrd	.36	3.0	7	24	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Irvinind	.10	2.6		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		—J—J—J—								
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.4	6	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs	.50b	4.0	7	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.58t	29.	4	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	JohnPd	.36	9.3	48	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	2⅝	JuniperP			67	118	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18½	7⅝	Jupiter			2	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
		—K—K—K—								
8½	3⅝	KTelin	.30e	4.9	6	26	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin	.75c			40	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	Kalistad n			14	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	KaneMlt wt				9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅝	3½	KapokT			17	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	8½	KenaiCp			18	382	18⅝	16⅝	18¼	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Ketchm	.17t	4.0	16	6	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.30	6.7	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
13⅝	8⅝	Key Ph n			59	41	13	12⅝	13	
4¼	2½	KinArk			10	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.9	5	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	17¼	KirbyEx			8	20	35	35	35	— ⅛
5	2¼	Kit Mfg			3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts				8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Knoga n			9	49	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		—L—L—L—								
5¼	3	LSB	.23t	5.8	7	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	3.4	16	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	4.2	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	2¼	LaPnt				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	LafyRad				37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
47-16	2	LakeSh g				83	5-16	3¼	3¼	—1-16
11	4⅝	Landmk			78	90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	LazKap n	.48	3.0	6	24	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s	.60	3.2	7	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6½	3	LeePh			9	32	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	LehighP			4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	LeisureT			3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	LbtyFb	.56t	10.	3	6	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
12	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.6	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10½	3⅝	LincAm			10	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	LloydsE				6	2	2	2	
3½	2½	Lodge	.08e	3.0	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.2	10	11	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	11⅝	LoewT wt				194	30⅝	28⅝	29	—1⅝
17	9⅝	Logicon			8	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	26⅝	LouisCe	1.64	6.1	5	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	LundyEl			7	3	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	Lydall	.70	9.8	6	1	8	8	8	
5¼	2⅝	LynchCp			6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Lynnwear			4	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		—M—M—M—								
17½	9⅝	MI Fnd	.28e	1.6	7	2	17½	17½	17½	
6½	3⅝	MPO			8	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Macks	.20	4.0	4	6	5⅝	d 5	5	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Macrod			28	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	17	MePS	1.84	11.	4	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7½	Magood			16	23	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	MonrC	.60	5.3	6	22	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda			6	65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf	2.25	12.		54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Marshin			17	32	u12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MartPr	.40	4.3	6	17	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Masind	.20	2.3		31	10	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅝
36⅝	16¼	MtRsh s	.20	.6	17	128	35½	34⅝	34⅝	+2⅝
17⅝	9⅝	Matrix s			14	5	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	3.2	88	71	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt				3	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
8⅝	3⅝	McCulO			8	678	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	Means	1.20	6.4	6	258	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+2¼
11¼	8¼	Medalst	.56	5.5	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	MedalnGp			14	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	17¼	MediaG	.72	3.2	7	24	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Meenan n	.24	1.3	7	65	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Megatat	.28	3.2	5	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	12	MEMCo	1	7.5	6	5	13⅝	13	13⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	5.4	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	6½	MetPro	.15	1.6	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	Metpth	.32	1.5	20	38	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Metrocar			26	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¼	1⅝	MichGen			14	20	2	1⅝	1⅝	
12¼	5	MchSug	.40	3.9	7	72	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
23¼	9¼	MidlGls	.40b	4.1	6	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
52	42½	MinPpf	5	11.		z150	47	45	46	+2
8	2⅝	MissnIT			7	3	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
28½	20	MitchlE s	.20	.7	14	307	27⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.60	2.8	8	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg	.44	9.3	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Moog	.40b	2.8	10	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10½	6	MtgGth	.86e	9.8	12	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	MottSM	.20	2.5	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27	16½	MtVMll	1a	4.1	4	1	24½	24½	24½	
7¼	2⅝	Movielab	.52t	10.	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		—N—N—N—								
18⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.5	9	11	13¼	13	13	
11⅝	4⅝	Nardo	.24	2.8	7	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	NCnvSt n	.50	3.6	9	22	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅝	5⅝	NatEdu	.68t	5.9	5	39	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
20⅝	12¼	NtHlthE			8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	NKinney				174	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent				191	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	NtSecR	.60	8.3	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5½	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	4.4		5	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	5.8	12	1051	12⅝	10¼	12½	+2⅝
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05t	1.4	32	13	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅛	1⅛	Nidrla	.06e	3.4	9	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	10⅛	NMxAr	.20e	1.7	46	4	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
11	7⅝	NPlnRt s	.84	9.2	10	39	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	NProc	.55e	8.6	7	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	NYTim	.90	4.0	10	40	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	NewbE	.50	4.5		47	11	10½	11	+ ½
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s	.56	4.4	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt				12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3	Nexus				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
31¼	17⅝	NiagFSv	.94	4.1	6	32	23	22½	23	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Nolex			13	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	7½	Norin	.40	4.0	3	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	13.		17	11½	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	Nortek	.08	1.1	5	63	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14	NoaRoy	.24	1.5	5	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
17	7⅝	NoCdO g			25	125	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
46½	40⅝	NIPS pf	4.25	11.		z340	40⅝	d39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			6	20	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Numac g	.07t			178	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
		—O—O—O—								
9⅝	2⅝	OEA	.20e	3.0	12	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.9	5	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
8	4⅝	OhArt	.24	4.3	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	OilaInd	.40e	4.6	7	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	
48	25	OOklep			20	z100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
14	7½	OrioleH	.40a	4.2	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	Ormand			8	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn	.80	5.6	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt			9	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4½	OzarkA	.15e	3.1	4	82	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		—P—Q—								
3⅝	⅜	PF Ind				91	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		20	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
15	11⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	12.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	11.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14	10	PGEpfE	1.25	11.		15	11	11	11	
27½	20	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		48	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		7	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		22	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	21	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		24	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1
12½	8¼	PGEpfH	1.12	12.		6	10	9½	9½	— ½
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		7	20¼	19½	19½	
21½	15	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		54	17	16	17	
24	17⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	12.		13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22¼	16½	PGEpfK	2.04	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ	2.32	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
47	34	PacLt pf	4.50	12.		z80	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
29	13⅝	PacTrst	1	4.6	11	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	PacScie	.40	3.6	6	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	14½	PageP u n				316	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.4	15	156	38⅝	36⅝	38⅝	+1¼
2	1⅛	PalomrF				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24½	13⅝	Paradyn n			23	218	23	22½	22⅝	
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl			8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22	Parsons s	1	3.4	10	67	29½	28¼	29⅝	+ ½
6⅝	4¼	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14	6½	Patagon			5	20	11	10⅝	11	
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu	.32b	3.3	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt				28	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	10½	PenEM	.80a	4.6	6	6	17⅝	17½	17½	
16¼	13⅝	PenTr	1.20	8.3	5	2	14½	14½	14½	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.55t	18.	8	107	3⅝	3	3⅛	
24¼	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.6	10	5	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	Penril n	.15	1.3	10	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1½	1	Pentron			8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
32¼	25⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23⅝	11	PepCom	.80	4.8	6	102	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅝	PetLew s			13	677	u17⅝	16½	17⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf	1.65	13.		30	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	PhilLD	.68r	9.5	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Phoenix				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	7½	PicNPay	.32	2.5	7	11	13⅝	13	13	— ½
6⅝	3⅝	PionrSys			1	15	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	PionTx	.20j			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa	.56	11.	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38½	24⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.2	7	4	31½	31½	31½	
6⅝	4¼	Pizzaln n			7	15	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
37	21⅝	PlacrDv g	1a			9	34	33½	33½	+ ¼
10	4⅝	Plantind			24	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	PlyGm	.40b	5.2	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	PneuSc	1	6.4	6	z300	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	Polaron			3	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	14⅝	PostCp n	.50	3.2	7	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	PrairieO g			21	34	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	9.5	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29	23⅝	PrtL pf	2.25	9.2		7	24½	24½	24½	
7⅝	4½	PrattRd	.30	6.0	7	2	5	5	5	
27	20⅝	PrenHa	1.48	6.5	8	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
5¼	2⅝	PresRtA			1	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	PresRtB			1	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Preston g	.90		6	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
14⅝	10½	PrpCT	1.34e	8.4	12	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	9.2	6	2	10	10	10	
45	37	PSCol pf	4.25	11.		z100	38	38	38	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	PsSP pfC	2.34	12.		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22½	PsSP pfD	2.34	10.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7⅝	PulteH s	.32	3.0	2	2	10½	10⅝	10½	
13⅝	9½	Punta pf	1.10	11.		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Qualitn n	.40e	5.9	2	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
4⅝	2½	REDM			5	27	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	RET				165	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	42½	RETpf	4.38	10.		10	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
18	9	RHMed	.20r	1.3	9	18	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	RSC	.10	3.3	13	50	3	3	3	
8	5	Rogan	.10a	2.0	6	10	5⅝	5	5⅛	
23¼	12¼	RnchEx	.30e	1.6	8	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
39⅝	11⅝	RangrO g				384	38	36⅝	37	— ⅜
36⅝	21⅝	Ransbrg	1.28	3.7	8	39	32⅝	32	32½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	RapAm wt				42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	RothP				199	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
24⅝	13½	Rayind	.40	2.1	13	13	20	19	19	—1
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			5	23	2⅝	d 2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21¼	14⅝	REInv	1.60	8.9	9	11	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
2½	1⅛	Rediaw				9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			11	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
6¼	4	RefaTr	.28	5.5	3	16	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17	8⅝	RegalB	.72	5.1	7	2	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.7	6	x10	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepGyp s	.24	4.1	3	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36¼	32¼	RepNY	2	5.5	5	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
34¼	19⅝	RNY pf	2.12	11.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.7	8	36	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	20½	ResrtA			4	397	26⅝	26	26⅝	
22¼	11¼	Resrt wt				48	13⅝	13	13½	
83⅝	27	ResrtB			5	z400	38	37	37	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	RestAssc			6	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	RexNore			7	9	6¼	6	6	
24¼	14⅝	RioIOil n			14	130	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
9⅝	4	RibletP	.12	2.7	3	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Richton	.44	10.	22	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	27½	RileyCo			11	39	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	21¼	RioAlgo g	1.50			2	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	+ ½
14⅝	5⅝	Robntch				104	6¼	5⅝	6	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	9	6⅝	6	6	
15½	10	Rockwy	1b	8.2	5	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers s	.12	.6	12	11	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			21	23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	4¼	Rosenr			6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Rusco				28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp			4	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10	Russell	.48	4.7	4	12	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
		—S—S—S—								
6¼	3½	SFM	.24	6.2	7	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
12¼	8¼	SGL	.30b	3.1	5	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SMD			4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.7	9	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	76½	SDgo pf	9.84	13.		z100	78½	78½	78½	—2
25	18⅝	SDgo pf	2.47	13.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27	20⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	13.		5	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	SFrRE	1.76	8.2	15	26	21½	21	21½	+ ½
3	7-16	SFRE wt				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.7	6	2	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
9	7	SoundrL s	.30	4.1	6	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6⅝	4⅝	ScheibE	.56	11.	20	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	Schnuit	1a	5.5	4	6	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
9½	2¼	Schiller			7	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Schradr	.04t		72	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n	.30	4.4	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	SciMat	.10	3.3	6	x1	3	3	3	
44⅝	29¼	Scope	.45	1.5	7	2	u44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
59	20⅝	ScurryR g			11	2	59	58	58	+ ¾
28⅝	16	SbdAM	.40	2.3	3	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5	Sealctro	.94t	7.7	6	46	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1½	⅝	Seaport				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	SecMtg			21	28	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Selas	.36	5.1	8	14	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	SelfaAsc			6	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Semtch	.28b	3.7	8	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Srvisco	.40	5.9	4	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5	2⅝	Servo				6	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50b	3.7	4	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Sharon s	.50	5.0	6	64	10	9⅝	10	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Showln	.40	8.4	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2½	ShelfrR			4	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	18½	Shawbt	1	5.2	6	18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.1	12	44	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Sifco s	.28	3.8	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	3.6	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22	10¼	Siloinc	.10e	.5	6	15	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Silvrcst			40	14	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Solitron			12	75	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28½	22¼	SonderB	.40	1.4	9	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	5⅝	SorgPap	.30	3.0	3	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	SCEd pf	1.06	12.		57	9	9	9	— ⅛
13	9	SCEd pf	1.08	12.		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	10	SCEd pf	1.19	11.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf	1.30	7.3		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅝	19	SCEd pf	2.30	11.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
86⅝	64	SCEd pf	7.58	11.		10	67	67	67	+2
100	77	SCEd pf	8.96	12.		2	76	d76	76	—4⅝

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk	.50	6.6	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SwFlB pf	2.18	9.5		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15	6⅝	Spector	.43e	3.9	4	75	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	Spectro	.19t	3.8		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.16	4.0	7	28	4	4	4	
5¼	4½	Splentex	.24	4.8	8	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	4.3	4	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
18⅝	6	StdMetl			169	40	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Stange	.20	3.4	7	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	
5½	3¼	Stanwd			4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Stardust				11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	4⅝	StarrtHo	.20	6.7	3	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
23½	16¼	StepnCh	.92	4.4	7	18	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	SterlEl			5	15	1	1	1	
3½	2⅛	Stevkntt				12	2	d 2	2	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	1.6	18	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	SueAnn	.24	8.7	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Sunair	.60	6.5	5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
45	15½	Sundnc	.16b	.4		408	u45⅝	44	45⅝	+1¼
9½	5⅝	SunshJr	.40	4.9	5	1	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
16⅝	11	SupFdS	.40b	3.6	6	14	11	d10⅝	11	
12¼	5¼	SupInd s	.25	4.3	4	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11½	6½	SupSurg	.32	4.7	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅝	29⅝	Supron s	.24	.6	27	105	u43⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	3½	Susqueh			7	59	4⅝	3⅝	4	
7¼	3⅝	Syntay	.28b	5.1	11	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.10	3.0	10	613	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
24¼	18¼	Sysco s	.40	2.0	7	25	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng			11	111	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		—T—T—T—								
9½	5⅝	TEC	.40	6.8	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TFI			5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19⅝	9⅝	TabPd	.20	1.5	6	20	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
14	8	TandB	.40	3.1	6	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	5½	Tannet	.28b	4.9	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	Tasty	1.20b	11.		3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	TechSym			10	172	3⅝	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			9	19	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TechTp	.52t	24.		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.6	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
62½	22	TelonR			56	34	58⅝	56½	58⅝	+1⅝
32	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.6	10	20	25⅝	24½	24½	— ½
22¼	12¼	Telscl	.60	4.3	9	53	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Tenna				8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s			7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor			3	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9	4⅝	TerraC	.10j			125	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	TextAir	.16	2.0	7	128	8½	8	8	— ⅜
1	½	ThorCp				3	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar	.04e	1.1	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD	.20b	4.4	4	6	4½	4½	4½	
27⅝	15	Thriftm	1.20	5.5	3	1	22	22	22	
7½	3	Tidwell			4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n	.25	4.5	4	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ToppsG	.21t			56	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27¼	12⅝	TotlPet s	.32			95	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
19¼	6½	TotPet wt				83	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	TownCtry			10	5	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Towner n			42	35	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux	.10e	1.7	6	22	6	5⅝	6	
14⅝	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.4		36	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	TrnsTec n	.24	3.7	9	15	6½	6½	6½	
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.0	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.5	9	24	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	TritnOG n				259	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5½	TubeMx s			12	538	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	TwinFr	.20	5.0	6	8	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
		—U—U—U—								
12½	7⅛	U&I			50	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UDS				15	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	UIP	.24	4.7	8	49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	UNA	.20	4.0	3	5	5	5	5	
7⅝	5⅝	URS	.40b	5.7	8	19	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Unimax			12	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	UAirPd	.64b	3.9	9	4	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	UnCosF	.66a	5.1	7	13	13	12⅝	13	
2½	1⅛	UnFoods	.10e	5.3	38	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp				11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	1-16	UNatCp wt				11	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
8⅝	6⅛	UNtCp pf				5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	USAir wt				5	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	USFltr	.36	2.9	7	101	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	UnRltT	.87e	9.4	11	27	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
⅝	1-64	UnRltT wt				14	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅝	USRdium			15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	3⅝	UnivCip	.05	.7	5	12	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.7	18	43	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
11⅝	9	UnivRu	.72	8.0	6	4	9	9	9	
		—V—V—V—								
10	5½	Valle's	.81t	15.	15	16	5⅝	d 5¼	5¼	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac	.80	9.1		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	ValueL	.06e	2.1		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅝	1⅝	Verit			5	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	5	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	5	77	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	3	Vertiple			4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely			204	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2½	1½	Viatech				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE			3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay			6	45	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	VolMer	.12e	2.5	5	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
7⅝	3½	VulcCp	.20e	3.7	3	18	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
		—W—W—W—								
7½	2½	WTC	.02i			50	30	2⅝	2½	2½ — ⅛
9⅝	6½	Wackht	.40b	5.7	6	8	7	7	7	
24½	18⅝	Walnoco s	.12	.5	43	409	24⅝	23½	24¼	+ ¾
18⅝	13⅝	Walbr n	.05e	.3	7	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.0	5	11	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	WalleS	.12	2.8	13	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
28	17	Wang B s	.16	.6	22	412	u28⅝	27⅝	28½	+1
27	18⅝	Wang C s	.06	.2	22	88	u27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	20⅝	WshPst s	.36	1.8	7	423	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT	2.12	8.1	14	7	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Withtrd n			13	91	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Welman				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Wellco	.12e	2.5		20	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
10	6½	WescoFn	.38	4.9	5	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Walbrn g s	.70	3.5		285	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	12⅝	WstFln	.52	2.2	3	102	23⅝	22	22¼	— ½
15⅝	9¼	WPacRR n			2	81	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.0		35	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	WhitCbl	.40	7.8	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Whitehall			7	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3¼	Wichita	.45t	3.8	40	161	12⅝	11¼	12	+ ½
2⅝	1⅝	WillcxG n			3	51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20	9¼	Wmhous	.60	3.3	11	36	18⅝	18	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	WilsnB	.15i			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	10½	Wincorp	.40	2.9	39	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	42¼	WisP pf	4.50	11.		z90	42⅝	d42	42	— ¼
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm n	.60	7.5	4	3	8	8	8	
11½	5	WkWear	.40	3.9	6	52	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
18⅝	11¼	Wrathr	.05e	.3	77	7	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	WrightH g				51	1 1-16	1	1	—1-16
17⅝	11	Wynns s	.48	3.7	6	10	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
15	11⅝	WymBn	.72	5.8	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		—X—Y—Z—								
6⅝	2	Xonics				57	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
11½	6½	Zimmer	.36	5.3	3	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

To Avert November, December Squeeze

Comex Extends 'Liquidation-Only' Order in Copper

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — New York's Commodity Exchange moved yesterday morning to avert a possible squeeze in its copper futures market by severely limiting trading in its December 1979 contract. After the close, Comex officials extended their "liquidation-only" restriction to the spot November delivery, effective with the start of trading today.

A "liquidation-only" order is one of the most extreme actions a futures exchange can take, and is rarely evoked. Under this order, a holder of long (buy) contracts may only sell them; he may not add to the holdings. One who has sold short, on the other hand, is permitted only to buy out of his position, and may not go long.

The severity of the Comex order to copper traders was highlighted by the fact that the exchange, the only futures market in copper, did not order liquidation-only trading in silver futures (also traded on the Chicago Board of Trade) when a possible corner or squeeze loomed in that market last month. Rather, it took less restrictive measures in an attempt to force alleged market manipulators to reduce their silver positions sharply.

Lee Berendt, Comex president, said in an interview that the action on the nearby copper deliveries was taken after "our market surveillance people thought they saw a concentration in the December contract that would possibly impede the orderly liquidation of that contract at maturity."

Mr. Berendt said the liquidation-only order was widened to include the expiring November contract, which goes off the board on Nov. 27, to prevent excessive trading in a delivery that has an insignificant number of contracts outstanding.

Meanwhile, several brokers who attended a luncheon of the Futures Industry Association yesterday said that the copper market had recently placed those who had sold short, including trade hedgers, in an extremely precarious position.

As one explained: "On one hand, Comex has roughly 65,000 tons of copper underlying its contracts. On the other, the open interest in just the near December delivery is about 14,000 contracts of 25,000 pounds each, or 180,000 tons. Obviously, if that situation persisted, the shorts couldn't deliver and would be at the mercy of the longs who held that contract until expiration on Dec. 24."

Iran Report Hits Dollar

(Continued from Page 9)

ket, said a dealer, adding, "by then people were too tired to bother."

London's late quotation was $390.00-391.00, bid and asked, up from $387.00 at the opening and $384.50 late yesterday. Later business pared the price range to $389.50-390.50.

Meanwhile, a metals publication recorded mixed forecasts for the gold price outlook. The Journal of the British Metal Trades said that South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood recently predicted a long upward price spiral for gold.

But the journal also quoted Robert Studer, manager of the Union Bank of Switzerland, as saying that the gold market will stagnate in coming weeks after the spectacular fluctuations of recent months.

U.S. Bank Prime Raised

(Continued from Page 9)

ty, Marathon Oil and Union Oil of California.

Howard Johnson lost ¾. Imperial Group said it will need liquor license approvals in enough U.S. states to maintain Howard Johnson's earnings stream if Imperial's planned takeover of Howard Johnson at $28 a share is to proceed.

C.F. Braun rose 1⅞ but Santa Fe International fell ⅞. They signed a final agreement for Santa Fe to buy Braun for $58.50 a share, as previously announced.

Walter E. Heller, which traded as high as 21, ended at 19¾ for a gain of 1⅞ after it said it is not currently holding any merger talks.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included the Bache Group to 12½ cents a share, Campbell Soup to 47½, Hop In Food to 6, Kennecott Copper to 35, TRE Corp. 25, Noranda Mines to 25 (equal to 75 cents on shares outstanding prior to a recent 3-for-1 stock split), Louisiana General Services to 27, Cominco Ltd (semi-annual) to $1.75 and Sigma Aldrich to 15.

Frantz Manufacturing declared an extra 10-cent payout.

Ozark Air Lines omitted its quarterly dividend.

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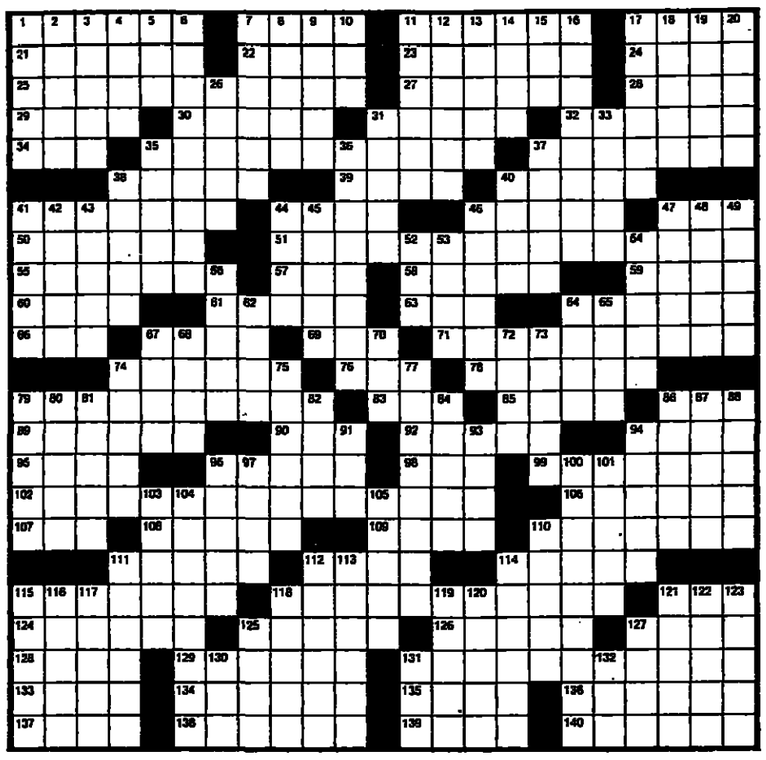
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Linguistricks By William J. Yskamp



ACROSS

1 Hacks
7 Wild goat
11 Social classes
17 Appointment
21 Small pit
22 Dad, in Damascus
23 Contribute
24 Ardor
25 Darius, to his spouse?
27 Makes merry
28 Firm or quick
29 Snake eyes at Vegas
30 Poet Lizette
31 Had the misery
32 Gambling game
34 Writer Hentoff
35 Cardiff dog-track figure?
37 This often runneth over
38 Old name for a Swiss city
39 Hall of Fame surgeon
40 Part of O.D.
41 That that is
44 This, to a torero
46 Sigurd's steed
47 "—— Mir Bist . . ."
50 Blotter item
51 Peking supermarket group?
55 Largest port in Gloucestershire
57 Owns
58 Ladies of Lisbon
59 Cobbler's sparable
60 Flee
61 Interrupt
63 Dir. from Bern to 38 Across
64 Rap session?
66 Tax org.
67 Facts
69 Party mixture
71 Aristotle irked?
74 Cruel one
76 Jaguar

ACROSS

78 Sadat's namesakes
79 Temporary teacher in Torino?
83 Ship-shaped napkin holder
85 In —— (in place)
86 Bath is one
89 Observance of moral law
90 Auction input
92 Prowl after prey
94 Caesar was here
95 Leak
96 Rundown
98 "Bel ——," Burnford novel: 1978
99 Goon
102 Nureyev donning tights?
106 Feats of Keats
107 Dead ember
108 Oafs
109 Newts
110 Holders of salt or wine
111 Kipling's Kim
112 107, to Gaius
114 Rival of *Martina*
115 Emulate ecdysiasts
118 "A votre santé!"
121 Directed
124 Site of Twain's remains
125 Threesome
126 Weird
127 Force afloat
128 Alexandrian V.I.P.
129 Glum
131 Oriental desire
133 Cytologist's interest
134 Carol opener
135 Wicked
136 H.W.L. subject
137 Tosca's "Vissi d'——"
138 Wise elder
139 Mack and Lewis
140 Fits' partner

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

L	A	P	E	L		S	H	A	R	P		S	T	E	P		H	U	S	H
I	L	O	N	A		T	A	M	E	R		A	R	T	E		U	N	I	O
M	Y	O	L	D	K	Y	H	O	M	E		L	A	H	A	Y	R	I	D	E
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			R	I	T	E		O	S	U	N	A		H	E	R	A	T		
A	D	A	G	E	S			R	E	M	E	M	B	E	R	T	H	E	M	E
L	O	S	E			S	P	A	R	E	R		E	A	R			R	A	M
A	R	T	R	A	V	E	L	L	E	R		W	A	R	Y		H	E	R	D
R	I	O		R	A	D	A	S			M	I	N	T		R	O	S	I	E
M	A	R	T	I	N	E	T		T	M	A	N			L	E	F	T	O	N
		W	A	C	R	O	S	S	I	N	G	T	H	E	D	E				
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M	O	N	T		D	I	V	E		T	H	E	R	M	I	E	F	O	R	D
B	A	T			E	V	A		S	E	E	L	E	Y			O	L	D	E
S	T	A	R	S	F	E	L	L	O	N	A	L			W	A	L	T	O	N
		B	E	T	A	S		E	N	T	R	Y		K	A	R	L			
S	A	I	G	O	N		M	E	G	A			M	O	R	T	I	S	E	D
T	I	L	E	A	G	U	E	R		C	A	H	E	R	E	I	C	O	M	E
A	L	E	N		E	T	T	E		L	I	A	N	A		S	L	A	I	N
B	E	S	T		D	E	E	D		E	L	L	E	N		T	E	R	R	Y

DOWN

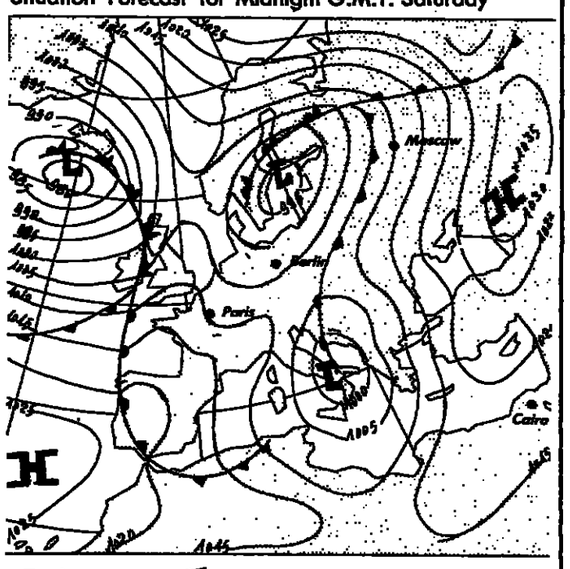
1 Gallinaceous entree
2 Omni or Kemper
3 Groucho wore one
4 Bryophyte
5 Whitney
6 "... I am —— the gods": Socrates
7 Author Gay
8 Discomfit
9 Marine painter
10 Chafe
11 French dramatist: 1791-1861
12 Keep —— on
13 Fastener
14 Impersonated
15 East Indian herb
16 Silly
17 Slander
18 Startle
19 Sample
20 Come in
26 Giant petrel
31 "... not worth ——"
33 Oppidan
35 Oft watched line
36 Like a Tate display
37 Lets off hot air
38 Beatified
40 Killer whale
41 Ben Ezra
42 Mistake
43 Seed coverings
44 She loved Narcissus
45 Pottery fragment
46 Major divisions in biology
47 Relative of bingo
48 Sevareid and Blore
49 British ——
52 Nigerian town
53 Porter opus
54 Buns on trunks
56 Old tongue
62 Fish or voice
64 Three-handed card game
65 Color
67 Platform
68 He took a ribbing
70 Roast or roaster
72 Start of Mass. motto
73 Adlai —— Stevenson
74 Butterfingers' word
75 Potatoes, e.g.
77 Great!
79 Hindu god
80 Convex molding
81 Certain Mennonites
82 Stay
84 Indistinct
86 Sauce for pasta
87 He pours out whines
88 "I loved ——": Wither
91 Lalo's "Le Roi ——"
93 Weary Willies
94 Little women
96 Zzzzzz
97 Norse saga
100 Foremen
101 Kindled again
103 Ethereal fluid
104 Dixie dweller
105 Le Havre's river
110 Network
111 Bird or player
112 Papini subject
113 Superficial polish
114 Anthozoans
115 Br. navigation aid
116 Danube feeder
117 Sparling
118 Robert or David
119 Labor: struggle
120 Hypothermal
121 Hen
122 Turn outward
123 Work units
125 —— bien
127 Shade of green
130 Horatian gem
131 747
132 Bridge reversal

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Misty	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Fair	MILAN	6	43	Misty
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−5	23	Fair
BEIRUT	23	73	Fair	MOSCOW	5	41	Misty
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Rain	NEW YORK	6	43	Fair
BRUSSELS	4	39	Overcast	NICE	11	52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	15	59	Overcast	OSLO	0	32	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Rain	ROME	11	52	Stormy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Rain
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Misty	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast	TOKYO	13	55	Misty
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	1	34	Rain	VIENNA	7	45	Overcast
HOUSTON	21	70	Fair	WARSAW	9	45	Rain
ISTANBUL	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Showers	ZURICH	3	37	Misty
LISBON	12	54	Showers				
LONDON	6	43	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	29	84	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



BOOKS

DARKNESS VISIBLE

By William Golding. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 265 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN William Golding's first novel in 12 years, we are introduced to madness, suicide, sadism, castration, witchery, robbery, drugs, kidnapping, terrorism, two devastating fires, Original Sin, predestination, Puritanism, mock crucifixion, self-baptism, the higher order of cherubim and seraphim, Transcendentalism, entropy, sibling rivalry, Australia, lizards, chess, electronic surveillance, the gratuitous murder of a baby chick and, of course, John Milton, whose "darkness visible" in "Paradise Lost" illuminates "Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace/And rest can never dwell."

Peace and rest certainly aren't what we look for in a William Golding novel. They were not to be found on the island of corrupt boys with the satanic pig's head in "Lord of the Flies," nor in the prehistoric murder of the Neanderthals by homo sapiens in "The Inheritors," nor in the drowning in the North Atlantic of a British seaman in "Pincher Martin," nor in the solitary confinement in a German prisoner-of-war camp of Sammy Mountjoy in "Free Fall," nor in the rotting foundations of the church in "The Spire," nor in the heart of Oliver in "The Pyramid." What we are looking for in a Golding novel is evil, the sea he swims in, and at age 68 he is still vigorously afloat.

Child of the Apocalypse

Matty Windrave or Windrove or Windgrave — they had to call him something; the hospital couldn't go on referring to him as No. 7 — is a child at once of the Apocalypse and the London blitz, "born from the sheer agony of a burning city." He wanders out of the fire, hideously disfigured on the left side of his face. A ward of the state, he is taught to speak and parceled off to a school, where he becomes entangled in the homosexual schemes of a teacher, Mr. Pedigree, and the suicide of Pedigree's favorite student. Put out of school, he works for an ironmonger and experiences sexual terror, which terror propels him to Australia, where he will dig graves, play with pebbles, study the Bible and resist temptation.

So far "Darkness Visible" sounds like a combination of "The Blacking Factory" and "Jude the Obscure." But in Australia, a convenient desert, Matty discovers that he has been chosen. He can read "signs." He is rather an Elijah, who will depart in fire instead of a whirlwind. Brutally beaten by an aborigine when he asks for water — the mock crucifixion — he resurrects himself, returns to England, takes a menial job at a fancy boarding school, commences a recording of the visitations and the pep talks of two enigmatic angels, and waits, speechless under his black hat, to be of service to an unknown God.

We switch then, and brilliantly, to twin 10-year-old girls, one of them actually named Toni, the other Sophy, deserted by their father, who writes a chess column. Toni lives in the trees of her own mind, where all the abstract ideas are. Sophy occupies the "tunnel" at the back of her head, practicing a moral arithmetic, in love with entropy and "weirdness," seeking to "outrage." Sophy grows up to be a sexual wanton; Toni becomes a political terrorist.

For reasons far too complicated to go into in this space — there is enough plot in "Darkness Visible" to embarrass a 19th-century Russian novel — Sophy and Toni conspire to kidnap an Arab princeling from the fancy boarding school where the black-hatted Matty is waiting for God's word. God, it seems, has big plans for the Arab boy. "Darkness Visible" ends as it began, in flames.

It is a considerable recovery from the viscous doldrums of Golding's last several novels. It mates the Old Testament with tomorrow morning's headlines. If there is too much symbolic spinach on the groaning board, at least the spinach is thinking all the time. If the hard-working, truth-telling, sign-reading Matty — a "burnt offering" — is tedious in his rectitude, there is no reason to believe that God is pretty. Anyway, the child-haunted Golding has given us the twins, the very ghosts we see on our streets and in our living rooms. And if the gold of revelation chills instead of warming, if "love" in this bitter scheme is next to impossible and merely a holding action, well, Golding seems almost to enjoy his commitment to entropy, "the last slackness." He has a right to his profound gloom, his intimations of ugly stasis.

Attacking Language

But must sex always consort with evil in his fiction? Isn't there some energy, and maybe even beauty, in it? And what are we to make of his attack on language? Matty deforms his face in order that "jagged words" might pass. Literature is "full of words, physical reduplication of that endless cackle of men," "a whole store of frozen speech." The teacher, Bell, and the bookseller, Goodchild, are made to appear the most foolish characters in the novel. Why?

There are gods one wouldn't want to meet. We are acquainted with these gods, because writers like Golding write so well about them. Why spit in your own black hat? Randall Jarrell suggested that T.S. Eliot would have written "The Waste Land" about the Garden of Eden. Golding's god, over and over again, seems to be the pig's head for which we are the flies.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Ex-Banker, a Stern Disciplinarian, Paddles His Way to 3 Years in Jail

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 (AP) — A former banker who admitted spanking delinquent loan customers was sentenced yesterday to three years in prison for misappropriating $88,268 in bank funds.

David Rhodes, who administered the spankings in his office with a wooden paddle, said he took the money to buy the silence of some of those he had spanked.

"I didn't want to hurt the bank, yet I couldn't stop what had started," said Rhodes, who estimated he averaged about 1,500 loans a year from 1964 until his discharge last year.

The former Century National branch manager told U.S. District Judge Paul Simmons, "I wanted to keep the bank's customers, to help the bank flourish, but it turned into a nightmare."

Rhodes said he paddled more than 50 people who were delinquent on loan payments. And — except for six who threatened to report him to his superiors — "I never had any trouble with them afterwards."

Youths in Russia Rustling Horses

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — A Soviet newspaper today called for stiff penalties for teenage horse rustlers around Moscow.

Selskaya Zhizn reported a farm worker as saying she had lost 24 horses in five years to young thieves who broke into stables and beat up watchmen. She said the thieves tethered the horses in forests outside Moscow by day and rode them at night.

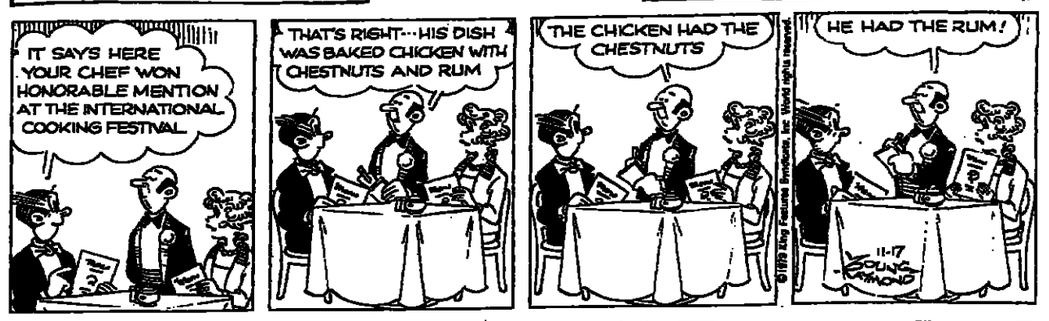
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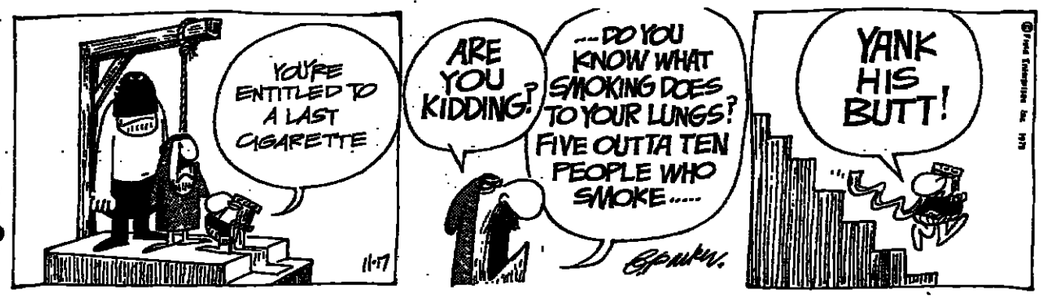
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JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

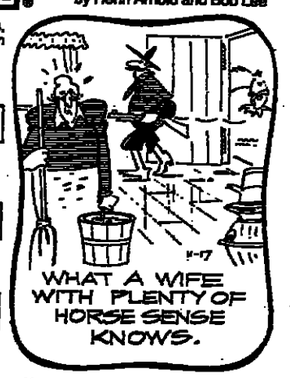
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUTOO

YANON

GEANET

ONBOAB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○ ○○ ○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXTOL IDIOM FROZEN INJURE
Answer: If you want to keep your figure, don't exceed this—THE FEED LIMIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Astros Set to Sign Ryan for $1 Million a Year



Nolan Ryan

Houston to Announce Record Contract on Monday

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Less than a year after Rod Carew, Dave Parker and Pete Rose became the first players to flirt with baseball's new magic number, Nolan Ryan has agreed to play for the Houston Astros for a record salary of $1 million a year.

The Astros, sources familiar with the negotiations said yesterday, will announce Ryan's signing on Monday. His contract, they said, would exceed $4 million for four years.

The annual salary will be $1 million, and the 32-year-old right-handed pitcher will receive a signing bonus plus an additional payment when he retires.

Ryan, who began his career with the Mets organization in 1965, would not confirm that he had agreed with the Astros. "I'm going to leave it up to the ball club to make the announcement, and they should do that some time next week," he said, refusing to identify the club. "When we agreed to terms, it was agreed that they would decide when to announce it."

Houston was the only club that acknowledged negotiating with Ryan.

Dodgers Sign Goltz

The Astros finished second in the National League West this year after leading the division most of the season. The California Angels, for whom Ryan pitched, were first in the American League West but were defeated, three games to one, by the Baltimore Orioles in the league playoff.

Ryan's historic agreement was the biggest news on the free-agent front, but it was not the only development. Dave Goltz, a right-handed pitcher, has signed a six-year contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers that, according to a source knowlegeable in the free-agent area, is worth $3 million.

Al Hrabosky, a relief pitcher, also was on the verge of signing a package worth more than $1 million with the Atlanta Braves, according to sources close to the negotiations.

Before Ryan agreed with the Astros, a team that plays 30 miles from his home in Alvin, Texas, Carew owned baseball's highest salary, an average of $900,000 a year based on a five-year contract worth $4.5 million.

Parker has a five-year contract that brings him an average of $775,000 plus interest on deferred payments and possible bonuses. Rose has an average guaranteed salary of $745,000 that could reach $807,000 if he plays 140 games in each of 1982 and 1983.

31-Year Deal

With the talk of Ryan's hefty contract, details of one of the most astounding contracts in baseball history surfaced through an official of a major league club.

Phil Niekro, a 40-year-old knuckleball pitcher who won 21 games and lost 20 for Atlanta this year, signed a three-year contract with the Braves two weeks ago; the contract reportedly includes hefty deferred payments that bring the total package to $3.1 million. Under terms of the deal, the Braves will be paying Niekro until Dec. 31, 2010.

Here is the breakdown of Niekro's contract:

- In 1980, $208,000 salary, $658,000 deferred.
- In 1981, $150,000 salary, $998,000 deferred.
- In 1982 (at the age of 43), $175,000 salary, $907,000 deferred.

In addition, he will receive a new Cadillac Seville or its equivalent in each of the three years.

Niekro is scheduled to begin receiving his deferred payments of $8,500 a month on Jan.1, 1985, and the payments will continue for 26 years.

Ryan's contract will be much simpler, with the bulk of the money coming in salary. It is likely that Ryan, who has pitched four no-hitters in his career, could have received a similar package from the Yankees, but he wanted to play near home.

"I think Nolan Ryan will be a great asset to any team," George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' principal owner, said. "They'll be going after the strikeout record, he has pitched those no-hitters, he's a great pitcher and he has charisma. In other words, he has a lot of things that will put people in the ball park."

Some cost-conscious baseball people have estimated that if Ryan attracted 10,000 additional fans each time he pitched, he could just about pay for himself.

Boston's willingness to give the 37-year-old Perez $1 million is interesting because Watson, four years younger than Perez, left the Red Sox because they did not make a sufficiently aggressive effort to sign him before he became a free agent.

Perez played 12 seasons with the Reds and helped Cincinnati to a seven-game victory over Boston in the 1975 World Series. In the final game, he sparked a comeback by hitting Bill Lee's sixth inning blooper pitch far into the night.

"In Montreal, I saw a lot of Red Sox games on television and I was getting to be a fan, pulling for them," Perez said from his Puerto Rican home. "I'm looking forward to being the designated hitter.

"I missed a lot of games in the National League because the manager would rest me. That's when my hitting fell off, when I wasn't sharp. I like the town, the fans and the lineup. I think they'll help me and I know I'll help them."

The Red Sox' general manager, Haywood Sullivan, made the announcement and then promptly left for New York to meet with Skip Lockwood, a free agent right-handed relief pitcher, and his agent, Dick Moss.

Lockwood, a native of Norwood, Mass., pitched for the New York Mets last season but arm trouble idled him during the second half of the season.

Perez' lifetime batting average is .283 with 2,238 hits, 323 home runs and 1,357 RBIs. For the Expos last year, he slumped to .270 in 132 games with 13 homers and 73 RBIs.



Tony Perez

Perez Agrees to Sign 3-Year Red Sox Pact

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, Nov. 16 — Tony Perez, a slugging first baseman whose 1975 World Series home run still haunts Boston, today agreed to a guaranteed three-year contract with the Red Sox estimated at $1 million.

The former Cincinnati Reds star, who has played with the Montreal Expos for the past three seasons, is viewed as the replacement for another right-handed slugger, Bob Watson, who was signed off the Red Sox roster as a free agent by the New York Yankees.

The NFL Weekend

4 Preview of the Playoffs?

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — ere are two big games in the Nanal Football League on Sunday at might be previews of Decemr playoff pairings: The Dallas wboys meet the Redskins in ashington and Pittsburgh plays in n Diego.

The Chargers never have beaten e Steelers in a six-game series that gan in 1971. One reason is the ability of the Pittsburgh lineup. hen the Steelers clinched their st division title in the American nference seven years ago by beatg San Diego, seven players who main vital to the Pittsburgh team re starters: Terry Bradshaw, anco Harris, L.C. Greenwood, el Blount, Joe Greene, Jon Kolb d Gerry Mullins.

The Steelers, who have played superbly in their last four games, outinting opponents, 124-20, lead e league in scoring with 294 ints and in average yards a game, 4. The San Diego offense, third in oring, is different. The Chargers e No. 1 in passing, with 243 yards game, but 26th in rushing yarde.

The Steelers have the best pass fense in terms of opponent-completion percentage, 45.3. As for ssing yards allowed a game the o defenses are almost even, 155 153, and at the top of the league, ow will each side play the other's de receivers, who as a quartet ake up the best group in the FL? No one has had a better sea n than John Stallworth of the elers — 51 receptions averaging 3 yards and seven touchdowns. t far behind statistically comes Charger pair, John Jefferson d Charlie Joiner. Because he has en hurt, Lynn Swann of Pittsrgh lacks the numbers but not the putation.

But the Charger defenders have stop the Steelers to get their arterback, Dan Fouts, on the ld. Pittsburgh's won-lost record is 2; San Diego's is 8-3. The Steelers e favored by 4 points.

The game in Washington will be e first of two Cowboy-Redskin nfrontations, the second scheded for the last Sunday of the regu- season. The Redskins beat the wboys at home on a Monday ght last season, 9-5, and they take art from that.

Their game plan should be exactlike the one the Eagles used to beat the Cowboys last Monday night. Washington must spread its wide receivers in slot and double-wing formations trying to force single coverage from the Dallas cornerbacks, Aaron Kyle and Bennie Barnes, who are not in the best of health.

The quarterback, Joe Theismann, has the capability, but the Redskin receivers are average. "We're going to beat Dallas," says Coach Jack Pardee. "I like our matchups against them, and I like playing them in RFK Stadium."

Roger Staubach, the Cowboys' quarterback, says Dallas needs to score more often. "We're not putting points on the board like I know we can," he said. This will be the Cowboys' second of three games scheduled within 11 days, but all the regulars are ready to start. With an 8-3 won-lost record they hold a one-game lead over the Redskins and Eagles in the National Conference Eastern Division and are favored by five points.

Previews of other games follow with won-lost records in parentheses.

SUNDAY

American Conference

Baltimore (4-7) at New England (7-4) — Last Oct. 28 the Patriots lost to the Colts and a healthy Bert Jones. This time Jones is unhealthy and not expected to play, and if the Patriots lose again there will be grief in New England. Steve Grogan, whose bells were rung by the Broncos, starts at quarterback with a clear head. Betting line: New England by 10½.

Cincinnati (2-9) at Houston (8-3) — The Bengals are hurt, especially on defense, and have little left. In trouncing Oakland the Oilers got effective passing from Dan Pastorini and a diversified offense, at last. They have a new formation, twin wide receivers and twin tight ends with only one running back, Earl Campbell. That is enough. Betting line: Houston by 7.

Kansas City (4-7) at Oakland (6-5) — The Chiefs have lost their best running back, Tony Reed, and another runner, Arnold Morgado. They have only two good ones left, Ted McKnight and Mike Williams. The Raiders, who play Denver next, can forget about the playoffs if they lose this one. Raymond Chester, the league's best tight end this season, is out, with Derrick Ramsey the replacement. Betting line: Oakland by 10½.

Miami (7-4) at Cleveland (7-4) — The records are identical, but the Dolphins are a much soimder team, especially on defense. They are worried about the weather, having played only in temperatures of 70 degrees or more this season. Betting line: Miami by 1.

National Conference

Giants (5-6) at Tampa Bay (8-3) — The Giants' surge began against the Buccaneers six games ago. Since then neither side has beaten a team with a winning record. But the Giant offense has done enough to make the rested defense a potent force. Both will have a hard time scoring. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 3½ points.

Detroit (1-10) at Minnesota (4-7) — The Vikings' dynasty has expired, but the Lions may not know this. They have a six-game losing streak and fumble a lot. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

St. Louis (3-8) at Philadelphia (7-4) — Which flight of Eagles is the real one? Before upsetting the Cowboys the Eagles lost three in a row, and two defeats were self-inflicted — to Cincinnati and Cleveland. A loss to the pesky Cardinals would be disastrous to playoff hopes. Betting line: Philadelphia by 4.

Interconference

New York (5-6) at Chicago (6-5) — This is the weekend for the in-and-out Jets to be in. Bears have won three in a row and are scoring. In the last game against the Rams they unveiled a rookie pass receiver, Rickey Watts, who caught seven for 147 yards. As a starting Chicago quarterback, Mike Phipps' record is now 8-1. Betting line: Chicago by 3½.

Denver (8-3) at San Francisco (1-10) — One of the AFC's strongest meets one of the NFC's weakest. The mismatch is notable on defense, and Craig Morton, the Denver passer, can enjoy target practice. Betting line: Denver by 7½.

Green Bay (4-7) at Buffalo (5-6) — Terdell Middleton, the Packer fullback who is carrying the offense, is hurt but will play for a while. The Bills will also have trouble with the defensive ends, Ezra Johnson and Mike Butler, but that is about all. Not an important game. Betting line: Buffalo by 6.

New Orleans (6-5) at Seattle (5-6) — The Saints are pushing for the playoffs, and they boast a competent, balanced team now, including the kicking game. The erratic Seahawks have backfield injuries and an inviting pass defense. The betting line, Seattle by 3½, reflects AFC superiority over NFC teams.

MONDAY NIGHT

Atlanta (4-7) at Los Angeles (5-6) — The Rams will start Vince Ferragamo, who has been out with a broken wrist, at quarterback. He has looked good when used, and his purpose is to lead the battered team to the playoffs. The Falcons' not-so-nimble quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, was bruised by the Giants but is a probable starter. He will be vulnerable to the Ram pass rush. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

By Players' Representative

NFL Accused of Racist Policies

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP) — The head of the National Football League Players Association, Ed Garvey, has accused the league of being a "monument to racism" and blamed Commissioner Pete Rozelle for helping perpetuate the alleged discrimination.

Garvey made the charges in a blistering, six-page memo sent to player representatives of the 28 clubs. He asked the representatives to review a proposed press release repeating many of the allegations in the memo.

In the memo and proposed release, printed yesterday in the Boston Globe, Garvey criticized the scarcity of blacks in NFL management and coaching positions.

'Racist Institution'

"One must look at the NFL as a racist institution," he wrote in the memo. "We beat around the bush, but what other conclusion can you reach when there are no head coaches who are black, no offensive or defensive coordinators, no general managers, no owners and no one of consequence in the NFL office?"

No more than 10 of the 290 assistant coaches in the league are black, he said.

Noting that Rozelle has said he has urged the clubs to hire "qualified" blacks, Garvey also wrote in the memo: "Rozelle stressed the word 'qualified,' which is an obvious catch-word for any racist to mask his policy of discrimination."

He also charged that Rozelle was "responsible for a consistent pattern of racism in the league."

In response to the accusations, an NFL spokesman issued this statement yesterday: "We have been aware for some time of Ed Garvey's hysterical tirade and his solicitation of some NFL player representatives for support in the face of criticism of his leadership by certain players and their agents.

"It is deplorable that he would utilize as a red herring such a sensitive subject and combine this with personal attacks showing his usual disregard for facts and objectivity."

The spokesman said that Rozelle concurred with the NFL-issued statement.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Garvey said that he wrote the Oct. 9 memo because of "the fact that the vast majority of players who are fined by the commissioner's office are black and the fact that there is a continuing pattern of discrimination in hiring practices."

Concern for Future

Garvey said that the player representatives were gathering reaction from teammates to the proposed press release. They have the options of endorsing, modifying or rejecting it.

"The fundamental problem is the number of blacks who cannot expect a future in football once their playing career is over," Garvey said, adding that he has urged Rozelle to initiate an "affirmative action" program in the NFL.

By "affirmative action," he said, "I think [management] should sit down and work out some sort of a schedule for the hiring of blacks in different positions in the NFL, particularly those that relate directly to players.

"I don't know what percentage would be a fair one. But if half the players in the league are black and a very small percentage of assistant coaches, and no head coaches, no general managers, no public relations men that I know of are black, I think it is a situation that cries out for some sort of affirmative action."

Red Smith

But You Don't Eat Horses

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — In 1975 Jerry Brody, who owns Gallagher's Steak House and the Oyster Bar in Grand Central, decided to raise his own sirloins and bought a female Aberdeen Angus calf. She swept the Triple Crown — the Futurity in Louisville, Ky., the North American, which is also in Louisville, and the Denver show — and was chosen supreme champion of a breed that has 300,000 registered representatives in the United States. The next year he bought a half-interest in a bull calf, and won the grand championship again.

If it is true that history repeats herself like a nagging woman, then the next horse to win the American Triple Crown will be flying yellow silks with a vermillion sash, black and white bands on the sleeves. Those are the racing colors of Jerome Brody.

"The first calf was bred by Kansas State University," Brody said at lunch. "Her name was Miss Northern K195. I told them: 'The college is in Manhattan, Kan., and we operate on Manhattan Island. What do you say we change her name to Manhattan Gal?' They agreed. Since we got into horses, we work 'Gal' into the fillies' names, for Gallagher's."

Obvious Rookie

New to the horse business, Brody may not know that the Jockey Club Registry frowns on names with some commercial connotation although, of course, there are scores of Gals in racing — Impetuous Gal, Gal Friday, Gal a Mine, Gal Sel, Gal Kin, Gal Nita Ann. For that matter, Calumet Farm was named for a baking powder and Linmold, a Santa Anita Handicap winner, got his name from the L.I. Nelson Molding Co., an iron foundry.

"At a cattle show," Brody said, "it all comes down at the end to one man — the judge, who looks and looks and then points a finger and says: 'That one.' When we decided to take a fling with horses, some people in the cattle business were envious because the winner of a horse race is the one that gets there first and the judges have a camera to tell them which one that is."

In speech Brody uses the editorial "we" but he has no partners in this venture except his wife. It was March of 1978 when they put themselves under the guidance of Phil Johnson, who counts a year lost when horses he trains don't win more than $1 million. Phil Johnson doesn't believe in rushing horses or owners. By the time of the Saratoga yearling sales in August, the Brodys still didn't own horse one.

"Phil told us that maybe we should consider New York bred yearlings," Brody said. "We asked: 'What's a New York bred? What's a yearling? What's a horse?' "

Johnson explained. He also told about the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund, which since 1973 has been laying out larger and larger prizes to stimulate the state's breeding industry. Using a percentage of the money bet on and off the tracks, the fund sweetens purses for races restricted to New York breds and adds special awards for the breeders.

"So in August last year we bought two New York yearlings," Brody said. "They were shipped to Ocala, Fla., to be broken and trained, and they love it in Florida. They're still there. They're two years old now, will be three on New Year's Day. They haven't raced, or missed a meal.

"When we went to the sales as buyers, I compared the prices I was accustomed to in the cattle business with the money horses were bringing. Right then I asked: 'How can we get on the other side of this business?' Well, one thing leads to another. Pretty soon we had a brood mare." He gulped. "We paid $105,000 for her."

Because of their cattle interests, the Brodys already had a farm at Ghent, N.Y. If you aren't familiar with Ghent, it is west of Spencertown, north of Mellenville and east of Stuyvesant Falls. This is Columbia County and Brody says that in the last 20 years this region has produced more grand champion cattle than all the rest of the United States.

"One thing I'm learning about the horse business," he said, "it may not be easy to sell anything but it's awful easy to buy. We now have 12 brood mares, 11 horses racing or training, and one stallion, Lothario. Familiar with that name? No? Well, Lothario was bred by Calumet Farm, by Nashua from Mon Ange, a Tom Fool mare who is the dam of Son Ange. Lothario raced only seven times and won twice with two seconds.

"When he went to stud nobody knew Lothario and hardly anybody sent mares to him. In his first crop there were only 10 named foals but eight of them have raced and six have won, with two stakes winners including Lot O'Gold."

It's Only Money

Now three years old, Lot O'Gold spent last winter running second to Spectacular Bid in stakes like the Hutcheson, Fountain of Youth, Florida Derby and Blue Grass.

"I syndicated Lothario," Brody said, "and we moved him up to the farm. There was a 3-year-old gelding named El Kel who had won a few races. 'I think you should buy him,' Phil Johnson said. I said: 'We're breeders. We don't buy geldings.' Phil said: 'I think he can win some purses and help with some of the expenses you've been building up.' So we bought him. He won at Belmont and at Saratoga, our only winner up to now."

The Keeneland fall sales are on in Kenucky now and buyers are throwing millions around as if it were only money.

"We sold our first weanling there on Monday," Brody said. "It was a filly by Hawaii from a Sir Gaylord mare named Aesthetically. She was the first horse in the sale and she brought $35,000."

College Award Candidates Prepare for Parting Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI) — With All-America football selections just around the bend, candidates for the glamour offensive positions get in some of their last licks tomorrow in an effort to influence voters.

Billy Sims, the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner and leading scorer in the nation this year with 126 points on 21 touchdowns, would need a herculean effort in Oklahoma's final two games to even approach his 1,762 yards rushing last year. Sims has 977 yards going into tomorrow's game against Missouri.

Other running backs seeking to improve their image include George Rogers of South Carolina, the nation's No. 2 rusher with 1,342 yards and a 149.1 average, going against Wake Forest; Vagas Ferguson of Notre Dame, the fourth leading ground gainer with 1,150 yards and a 127.8 average, trying his luck against Clemson and Jarvis Redwine of Nebraska needing 48 yards against Iowa State to reach 1,000 yards.

Charles White of Southern California, idle tomorrow, is the nation's leading rusher with 1,609 yards and a 178.8 average. Others who have reached 1,000 yards this year and the teams they play tomorrow are Freeman McNeil of UCLA, 1,112 yards, going against Oregon; Joe Morris of Syracuse, 1,273, playing Boston College; James Hadnot of Texas Tech, 1,131, facing Southern Methodist; Dennis Mosley of Iowa, 1,131, meeting Nebraska, and Floyd Allen, VMI, 1,121, against Virginia Tech.

The top five quarterbacks in the nation are Brian Broomell of Temple, who takes a 172.3 rating against Penn State; Turk Schoenert of Stanford trying to improve on his 17 scoring passes when he meets California; Paul McDonald of Southern Cal; Marc Wilson of Brigham Young, the only signal caller who has passed for 3,000 yards this season, who will face Utah, and Art Schlichter trying to pass Ohio State into the Rose Bowl by beating Michigan.

The only pass catcher to top 1,000 yards in receptions is Rick Beasley of Appalachian State, who closes out his season against Marshall. Beasley has caught a high of 60 passes and a nation leading 11 scoring throws. Steve Coury of Oregon State has caught 46 passes in nine games for 723 yards and a leading 6.2 receptions a game. Arizona is his next opponent.

Rounding out the top five NCAA receivers are James Murphy of Utah State, playing Weber State; Gerald Harp of Western Carolina, which plays East Tennessee State, and Mike House, who completed his season with Pacific.

Meanwhile, the Georgia Bulldogs, with a 5-4 overall record — but 5-0 in the Southeastern Conference — can clinch a berth in the Sugar Bowl by defeating Auburn.

If Georgia wins, and Alabama beats Auburn Dec. 1, the Bulldogs and Crimson Tide would finish in a tie for the SEC title with 6-0 records. But Georgia would get the Sugar Bowl spot because Alabama went last season.

Best Agrees to Play For Club in Scotland

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPI) — George Best, the 33-year-old British soccer star, today signed to play for the Scottish Premier League club of Hibernian in Edinburgh.

Best, whose rights were held by the English second division club Fulham after a long wrangle involving several North American Soccer League teams and FIFA, the international soccer federation, was transferred to Hibernian for $126,000. He has not played in Britain for two years.

7 U.K. Olympic Sport Federations Assail Planned Rugby Union Tour of S. Africa

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP) — Leaders of seven Olympic sport federations in Britain today drew up a statement pleading for the cancellation of next year's planned tour of South Africa by the British Lions rugby union team.

They appealed to the four British rugby unions, which control the sport in this country, to think of other sports besides their own. Rugby is not an Olympic sport.

Black African countries have said that they will demand Britain's exclusion from the Olympic Games in Moscow next year if the tour goes ahead. The tour almost certainly would wreck the Commonwealth Games planned for Brisbane, Australia, in 1982.

Gleneagles Agreement

British sport was split into two camps last night when the Central Council of Physical Recreation, at its conference at Bournemouth, voted against any discussion on the British Lions tour and its implications.

Delegates representing seven Olympic sports bodies met today and issued this statement:

"This meeting of a large number of governing bodies of sport deplores any tour by any national association which is in breach of the Gleneagles Agreement, and is of the opinion that a tour by the Lions rugby team to South Africa in 1980 would have serious consequences for the future of British sport as a whole and for Commonwealth and international sport. . .

"In view of the position of the British government in relation to the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977, this meeting requests the home Rugby Unions in making their decisions to please have regard for the interest of British sport as a whole."

Olympic sports associated with the statement were boxing, rowing, canoeing, cycling, modern pentathlon, basketball and skiing.

Commonwealth heads of state, on a retreat from their conference in London in June, 1977, signed an agreement in Gleneagles, Scotland, that was aimed at discouraging sports ties with South Africa as long as apartheid was maintained.

Opposition to the proposed Rugby Lions tour has been expressed by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee; Hector Monro, the British minister of sport, and Sir Denis Follows, president of the British Olympic Association.

The four British rugby unions are scheduled to meet in London on Nov. 25 to decide whether to go ahead with the tour.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	11	3	.786	—
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	—
Washington	6	7	.462	4½
New York	7	9	.438	5
New Jersey	5	10	.333	6½
Central Division				
Atlanta	12	6	.667	—
San Antonio	10	7	.588	1½
Houston	7	7	.500	3
Indiana	8	10	.444	4
Cleveland	6	11	.353	5½
Detroit	5	10	.333	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	13	4	.765	—
Kansas City	7	11	.389	6½
Denver	6	12	.333	7½
Chicago	4	14	.222	9½
Utah	2	14	.125	10½
Pacific Division				
Portland	13	5	.722	—
Los Angeles	12	5	.706	½
Phoenix	11	6	.647	1½
Seattle	10	6	.625	2
Golden State	8	8	.500	4
San Diego	6	12	.333	7

Thursday's Results

Kansas City 114, Los Angeles 108 (F. Ford 34, Wedman 18; Wilkes 28, Abdul-Jabbar 26).

San Antonio 136, New York 132 (Gervin 33, Kason 29; Cartwright 24, Knight 19).

Golden State 120, Denver 102 (Lucas 27, White 18; Thomason 29, Issel 18).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	13	1	1	27	70	48
Atlanta	7	7	3	17	63	55
NY Rangers	8	8	1	17	71	72
NY Islanders	6	6	3	15	57	52
Washington	4	11	2	10	52	72
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	7	5	5	19	60	53
St. Louis	5	3	3	13	45	43
Chicago	4	7	5	13	39	49
Winnipeg	5	8	3	13	36	66
Edmonton	3	10	4	10	57	77
Colorado	3	11	2	8	44	61

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	10	4	3	23	66	49
Los Angeles	8	6	4	20	78	77
Pittsburgh	5	5	4	14	49	51
Hartford	4	6	5	13	45	47
Detroit	4	8	2	10	48	44
Adams Division						
Boston	10	2	3	23	57	37
Buffalo	9	5	3	21	58	44
Minnesota	9	3	3	21	74	53
Toronto	8	7	1	17	65	56
Quebec	5	8	2	12	44	52

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 3 (Barber (8), Lisseman 2 (5), Paddock (2), Leach (12); MacDonald (12), Price (3), Hicks (22)).

Buffalo 5, Atlanta 1 (Gould (7), McKegney (3), Perreault (36), Gare (9), Martin (6); Murdoch (25)).

Pittsburgh 2, Los Angeles 2 (Sheppard (4), McAdam (6), Kehoe (8); Simmer 2 (17), Jensen (7)).

Boston 3, Washington 2 (Middleton (5), Jonathon (5), Redmond (3); Rowe (6), Scamerra (27)).

Montreal 4, Colorado 1 (Mondou (6), Lafleur 2 (16), Tremblay (3); Delorme (3)).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

TEXAS RANGERS—Named Clayton Moore to ir promotions department.

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Signed Dave tz, pitcher, to a six-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA PACERS—Signed Ron Carter, ard. Waived Tony Zera, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Greg Westbrooks, linebacker.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Gary tz, offensive tackle. Waived Roy Jarvis, wide iver.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Randy Love, ning back.

NFL Leaders

Leading Passers

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
ubach, Dl	312	178	2478	7.75	17
ssa, Bl	275	148	2445	8.96	13
rton, Da	197	114	1589	8.07	11
kshaw, Pt	307	166	2422	7.89	21
ster, Ok	301	181	2273	7.55	16
ts, SD	374	232	2774	7.42	16
lerson, Cn	228	124	1597	7.00	11
gn, NE	285	141	2192	7.69	19
ers, Chi	136	75	925	6.80	4
ms, NYG	139	76	1081	6.80	9

Leading Pass Receivers

	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
shad, Min	54	818	15.1	6
shington, Bl	54	932	18.3	7
mon, S.F.	52	724	13.9	6
ilworth, Pit	51	932	18.3	7
isher, Oak	51	624	12.2	7
ms, Min	48	339	7.1	2
ser, S.D.	47	680	14.5	2
ndler, N.O.	46	794	17.3	5
church, Den	44	688	15.5	4
ncis, Atl	44	645	14.7	4

Leading Rushers

	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
rton, Chi	251	1154	4.60	10
lerson, St.L	228	1105	4.80	5
mpsey, Ph	235	1078	4.60	7
mpbell, Hou	245	1059	4.30	13
seff, Dal	186	866	4.70	4
ruitt, Cle	167	851	5.00	5
ncie, N.O.	159	807	5.10	8
k, T.B.	160	757	4.70	6
rris, Pit	162	740	4.60	6
kins, Was	173	787	4.10	4

Leading Punters

	No.	Yards	Avg.
ppa, K.C.	62	2756	44.5
y, Oak	53	2298	43.5
ntrop, N.Y.G.	76	3278	43.1
White, Det	59	2496	42.3
inally, Cin	64	2689	42.0

Leading Punt Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
ross, Mia	21	265	12.6
lls, K.C.	46	513	11.2
ker, S.D.	37	382	10.3
church, Den	22	235	10.2
wbert, Cin	19	192	10.1

Leading Kickoff Returners

	No.	Yards	Avg.
thews, Oak	21	584	27.8
nson, Oak	13	356	27.4
ight, Cle	15	402	26.8
ten, St.L	22	558	25.4
ery, Phi	22	557	25.3

Ohio State Advances Into 2d Place In U.S. College Computer Ranking

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT) — Ohio State, which took sole possession of first place in the Big Ten when the Buckeyes beat Iowa, 34-7, last Saturday, moved up to second place in The New York Times computer ranking this week.

The advance was Ohio State's third straight, and it marked the second week in a row in which Coach Earle Bruce's team has jumped two notches.

Ohio State was rated 95.8 percent as strong as Alabama, which remained in first place after a 3-0 victory at Louisiana State University; Alabama has led the ranking since it was instituted this season.

Southern California gained on Alabama in rating points, after beating Washington, 24-17. The Trojans were rated at .934 a week ago in second place. They improved that mark to .943 this week, but this was not quite good enough to stay ahead of Ohio State.

The New York Times college football ranking is based on an analysis of each team's offensive and defensive performances throughout the season, with primary emphasis on three factors: who won a game, by what margin, and against what quality of opposition.

Rank	Team	Last Week	Record	Rating
1.	Alabama	1	9-0-0	1.000
2.	Ohio State	4	10-0-0	.958
3.	USC	2	9-0-1	.943
4.	Texas	7	7-1-0	.935
5.	Nebraska	3	9-0-0	.926
6.	Florida St.	5	9-0-0	.901
7.	Oklahoma	6	8-1-0	.889
8.	Brig.Young	8	9-0-0	.851
9.	Arkansas	10	8-1-0	.840
10.	Pitt.	9	8-1-0	.839
11.	Michigan	11	8-2-0	.796
12.	Houston	12	8-1-0	.788
13.	Wash.	14	7-3-0	.760
14.	Clemson	(not ranked)	7-3-0	.743
15.	Temple	16	8-1-0	.740
16.	Tennessee	(not ranked)	5-3-0	.729
17.	Penn St.	19	6-3-0	.718
18.	Tulane	20	8-2-0	.717
19.	Baylor	17	6-3-0	.715
20.	Texas A&M	18	4-4-0	.707

Canadien Goalie Out

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (UPI) — Michel Larocque, the Montreal Canadiens' goalie, bruised a shoulder in practice and will be out of the lineup indefinitely, the team said.

8 Arizona State Players Ineligible; Team Must Forfeit Previous Games

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP) — The Pacific-10 Conference ruled yesterday that eight Arizona State University football players were ineligible to play for ASU because they did not attend a summer school class in which they were enrolled, and that the school must forfeit all the games in which the athletes participated.

The Pacific-10 ruling means that the University of Washington, with a 4-2 conference record, will now move to 5-1, giving them a shot at the conference championship.

Arizona, which was at 3-3, will now be 0-6 in conference play.

The ruling, which deals a severe blow to the ASU team with three games remaining in the season, was handed down a day after the executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, Wiles Hallock, met with the players in an eight-hour hearing at the university.

The players include three starters, linebacker Ben Apuna, offensive tackle Kani Kauahi and wide receiver Ron Washington. Two others — running backs Arthur Lane and Alvin Moore — have been part-time starters. The others are reserves Tony Baker, Louis Campbell and Brad Igou.

Art Buchwald

On the Home Front: Babbling in Realty

WASHINGTON — If you want to know where the real estate market is at the moment, pay close attention.

Berman wanted to buy Shaw's house. This was okay with Shaw because he wanted to buy a Victorian home in Glencoe owned by the Katz family. Before Berman could buy Shaw's house, he had to sell his. Once Berman paid Shaw, then Shaw could buy the Victorian home from the Katz estate (Mrs. Katz died at the age of 90 and none of her children wanted it).


Buchwald

Berman put an advertisement in the newspaper saying his house was for sale. He heard from every real estate agent in the area. They all wanted to represent him in making the deal. One said she had a buyer — a Mr. Hardy.

* * *

Hardy came out to the house and said he would like to buy Berman's home, but in order to do so Hardy would have to sell his own house in Silver Lake. He put it on the market and the Glucksterns, who were about to have another child, thought the Silver Lake place would do just fine.

Gluckstern did not own a house — he rented. This seemed to solve the problem of Gluckstern having to find a buyer for his house first. Gluckstern told Hardy he would get a loan from the bank. Hardy called Berman and told him not to sell his house because he had a buyer for the Hardy home. Berman immediately called up Shaw and said, "I think I can swing the deal."

Shaw got so excited he called the Katz family lawyer and told him to draw up the papers.

Everyone sat around kitchen tables talking about how they were going to fix up their new houses.

* * *

Then the Glucksterns went to their bank and asked for a mortgage for the Hardy house.

The bank officer said, "We don't have any mortgage money."

"What kind of money do you have?"

"We don't have any money at all. If you'd like to open an account with us, we'll give you a toaster for your new house."

"Why would we need a toaster for our new house when we can't borrow the money to buy it?"

"It's not my fault. It's people like Landsberg who are responsible."

"Who's Landsberg?"

"He had an account here. But he withdrew all his money and put it in Treasury bonds. He told us that when we pay as much interest as the U.S. government does, he'll put his funds back in."

Gluckstern went to see Landsberg and said, "I can't buy Hardy's house because of you."

"Who told you that?" Landsberg said.

"Atwood, at the bank. He said you took all your money out and now he can't make any real estate loans."

"Atwood has plenty of money," Landsberg said. "He just doesn't want to tie it up in long-term mortgages. Ask him for a 90-day loan at 18 percent and he'll give it to you in a minute."

Gluckstern was not mollified. "How would you like it if someone took all his money out of the bank and prevented you from buying a house?"

"I have a house and a 5 percent mortgage. Don't complain to me. Go tell your story to the U.S. Treasury. They're the ones who are paying the high interest rates."

* * *

Gluckstern went to see the man at the Treasury who deals in bonds. "How come you're paying higher interest rates to Landsberg than the bank does?"

The Treasury bond man said, "Because the government needs the money."

"What does the government need the money for?"

"Well, for one thing, to help people find housing. Whether you know it or not, Americans are having a tough time these days buying a new home."

Mary Blume



Hostage and Heritage

After Captivity in a TV Movie, Gustave Eiffel's Tower Will Revert to the City of Paris

PARIS (IHT) — One doesn't question the rich and Alistair MacLean must be very rich indeed after writing such blockbusters as "The Guns of Navarone" and "Where Eagles Dare." So there is no point in debating his basic premise in "The Hostage Tower," which is that the Eiffel Tower can be captured and held for $30 million, although there are plenty of people who would give $30 million just to see the damned thing blow over.

Among them is Claudio Guzman, a breezy Hollywood director from Chile, who has been perched on the tower filming MacLean's tale of the heist. "I came here once before starting the picture and I had no desire to go above the ground floor," Guzman says. "What a piece of junk, but the amazing guts someone had to build it."

To a craven journalist it takes amazing guts just to go up to the first floor (who ever heard of an elevator that moves on *the diagonal*, for heaven's sake?), but last week the company was shooting amid gale force winds on the restaurant of the second stage. The *roof* of the restaurant. "No, I don't suffer from dizziness. I suffer from colds," Guzman says. He has had common flu and bronchitis and is now into an interesting sore throat: until today he couldn't even utter the word "cut." He would just move his finger symbolically across his throat.

The plot of "The Hostage Tower" need detain no one. It stars Peter Fonda, Britt Ekland, Celia Johnson, Maud Adams, Keir Dullea, Billy Dee Williams, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and, above all, the tower itself.

Clambering

This is a problem because while you can see the Eiffel Tower from all over Paris, the one place you cannot see it is from the tower itself. "And this is where we're shooting," Guzman points out. So they do a lot of hanging over cornices and clambering over girders.

"Peter Fonda and Maud Adams actually walked on the crossbeams. Idiots! I told them not to," Guzman says. He's been too busy blowing his nose to do any death-defying feats himself.

In Chile Guzman studied architecture and saw "Gone With the Wind," "Four Feathers," and "Gunga Din." "The one thing we couldn't stand was musicals," he says. "The minute we saw it was a musical we walked out because they were dumb, silly and Ann Miller was our unfavorite. We were seven years old."

After continuing his architecture studies in California, he became a set designer at Warner Bros. — designing musicals, of course. Most of his career has been as a TV director, going as far back as "I Love Lucy." He also did "I Dream of Jeannie." "After six years I wanted to go into an insane asylum. It's like opium — you start shooting at 100 percent capacity but it's draining your body and your brain."

He would like to make "Murmur of the Heart" or "The Four Hundred Blows," but since they have already been made by Louis Malle and Francois Truffaut, he has contented himself with such TV dramas as "Willa," about a waitress who wanted to be a truck-driver. He's rather proud of it: "It's the story of anybody's struggle to do something, it could be the story of anyone."

TV Films

Mostly he makes television movies of the week, which he considers a tremendous growth industry; "They need more and more movies," he says. "The Hostage Tower" is being made for and partly backed by television, but for a much bigger budget ($5 million) *than Guzman is usually allowed. Since the* film will also have a theatrical release, it counts as Guzman's first major film. "If it were all mine I would do something else," he says.

Making a film for television creates special pressures, first because there are more people criticizing the rushes, secondly because the script must allow for six commercial breaks. A Jacuzzi bath scene has to be filmed differently for theatrical and TV release, as do fight scenes, because TV doesn't allow blows below the belt.

"The worst part is in the camera viewer," Guzman says. "There is a line that is the movie and another line that is the TV screen. You have to compose for both. That's a little bit of a pain in the neck."

The film's publicity states that it is the first to have full access to the Eiffel Tower. For this, the production company pays the Societe de la Tour Eiffel (STE) a daily fee of $2,000-$3,000, depending on how many elevator rides they take. It will be a tidy sum for the STE to pocket before the year's end when it will be obliged to turn the tower over to a mixed company called SAGI, in which the city of Paris has 40 per cent interest.

After seeing what another mixed company, SEMAH, did *to Les Halles, one* might worry for the Eiffel Tower, but the city of Paris has been casting a covetous eye on this valuable property for some time and the takeover was announced on Oct. 22.

Officially, the city reproached the STE for not modernizing the tower — particularly for not spending 41 million francs to replace the antique hydraulic elevator at the tower's top; the STE said it needed a reduction of the 6 million francs annual rental it pays the city in order to undertake the work. Privately, it is said that Mayor Jacques Chirac saw the tower,


Rodrigue

Guzman filming "The Hostage Tower."

with nearly 3.5 million visitors a year and an *annual turnover of 36 million francs*, as a big potential moneymaker for the city.

According to the weekly magazine, Le Point, it took the city so long to get control of the 90-year-old tower because Gustave Eiffel was as handy at drawing up a contract as he was at drawing a plan. In exchange for the sums he laid out for building the tower (the city of Paris paid only 1.8 million francs of the 8 million cost), Eiffel got the right to form a company to run the tower for 20 years. It was such a gold mine that his investors were repaid after only a year.

In 1910 the lease was extended because the tower could be used for military purposes. World War I provided a further extension because Eiffel's canny contract provided that in case of war the lease would be extended for a period equal to four times the length of closure. The lease was then automatically extended to the eve of World War II and upon the Liberation the STE got another 30-year renewal, dating from Jan. 1, 1950.

So the Municipal Council of Paris has had to bide its time, but as of Jan. 1, 1980 the tower is theirs.

There is much talk about what will happen to it. Will it be made into showcase for French luxury goods? Will it be painted red, white and blue? A more modest proposal, in which the crew of "The Hostage Tower" would certainly concur — put in some escalators please.

PEOPLE: *Izvestia Sees Kissinger As Take-Off and Put-On*

The metaphors may be mixed, but the message is clear — Izvestia doesn't care much for Henry Kissinger or his book. Says the Moscow newspaper of "The White House Years" — "Kissinger enjoys publicity. His self-admiration makes him always ready for any political striptease. So one shouldn't be surprised that among the items he takes off are detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament." Then — "The 1,500 pages of his book are 1,500 pages of fig leaves. The more leaves he tries to put on himself, the more he divulges of what he really thinks." Izvestia concedes the memoir is "witty and entertaining." . . . Speaking of ecdysiasts, male stripper **David Calhoun** plans to take off his clothes to raise money for toys for needy kids, regardless of a rebuff by the Salvation Army. Calhoun, who uses the stage name "Calypso" and bills himself as the "International King of Burlesque," had offered to donate proceeds from a benefit performance to the "Toys for Tots" drive of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve at Green Bay, Wis. His offer was declined by the Salvation Army, which distributes the toys.

* * *

Stefan Heym, one of East Germany's leading writers, is in the Netherlands on his first foreign trip since clashing with the authorities in his country. A spokeswoman for the Dutch section of the International PEN (poets, essayists and novelists literary club) in The Hague said Heym, 66, would stay about a week as its guest before returning to East Germany. He will lecture to PEN club members. Heym was *fined 9,000 marks in May* for publishing in the West without permission a novel critical of East Germany's secret police.

* * *

Carl Bernstein, 35, who became a prominent media personality with his coverage of Watergate in the early 1970s as a reporter for The *Washington Post, will become chief* of the ABC News Washington bureau. Bernstein, who left the Post in 1976, will replace **George Watson**, bureau chief for three years. Bernstein and Post colleague **Bob Woodward** wrote two best-selling books based on Watergate and the cover-up, "All the President's Men" and "The Final Days."

* * *

Dolly Parton and **Porter Wagoner** have settled the $3 million suit Wagoner filed against his former partner by agreeing to divide the business they jointly operated for the past 12 years.

* * *

The LaMaze natural childbirth classes that she had attended turned out to be unnecessary for the actress **Meryl Streep**, who gave birth to a boy by Caesarean section. The baby, weighing 6 pounds, ounces, and his mother were both said to be doing well at New York Hospital. Miss Streep, who is married to **Donald Gummer**, a sculptor, said they'd been counting on a girl so it took them a little while to come up with a boy's name. They decided on **Henry**.

* * *

World chess champion **Anatoly Karpov** of the Soviet Union defeated countryman **Vasily Smyslov** to win the third annual International chess tournament at Tilburg in the Netherlands.

—*SAMUEL JUSTIC*


United Press International

Miss Bermuda, Gina Swainson, 21, who has been studying winemaking at the University of Wisconsin, was chosen Miss World in London. Carolyn Seward, Miss United Kingdom, was second, and Debbie Campbell, 18, Miss Jamaica, third.

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WARM & DEVOTED YOUNG LADY, University professor in Paris with no family in France wishes to contact people who would take her under their wing. Box 962, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

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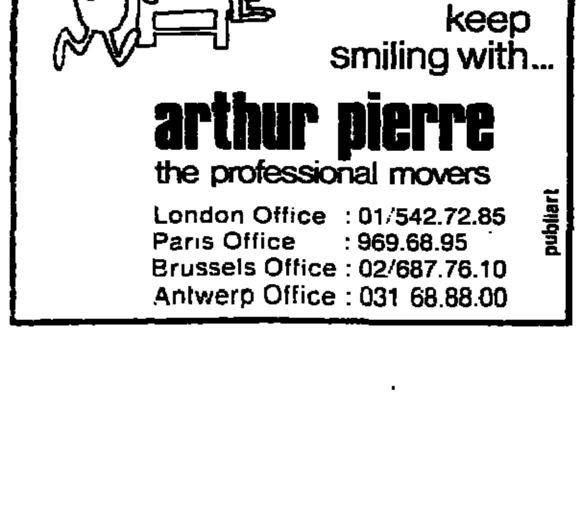
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